

FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE
THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTONTwenty
PagesNEAR EAST CRISIS
MENACE TO WORLD,
SAYS LORD CURZONTurks' Pretensions Without Jus-
tification and Cannot Be
Tolerated, He Declares

LONDON, Nov. 8 (By The Associated Press)—Lord Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in an address today, declared that the position in the Near East at this moment "constitutes the most definite menace to the peace of the world." He asserted that the Turkish pretensions were without justification and could not be tolerated.

"There is only one way whereby you can make peace," declared Lord Curzon, "and that is by absolutely harmonious action between the principal powers."

"In the last 24 hours, however, events have dealt a rather rude shock to the expectations of the Allies from the Mudania conference and the forthcoming conference at Lausanne."

"The policy of the Turks is one of nationalism gone wild, and is almost suicidal in its character."

The pretensions of the Turks cannot be tolerated. They have no conceivable justification. They are an affront to the Allies and a challenge to Europe.

Accord Between Allies

"There is absolute accord between the allied generals and high commissioners on the spot... Turkey must learn that there is a limit to the concessions which we are willing to make her. We cannot purchase peace at the cost of humiliation and of disgrace."

"Turkey must learn that the strength of Great Britain and the might of Europe are a rock against which she will hurl herself in vain."

Lord Curzon said the recent Turkish action was a complete answer to the largely fictitious agitation among the Indian Moslems representing this country as hostile to Islam. The Turks had themselves done the very things Great Britain was represented as aiming at.

"If we are returned to power," he added, referring to the coming parliamentary elections, "I shall wish to take up the questions of reparations, the Near East and Tangier."

"I shall be a party to evasion by Germany of any just obligations; I won't save her at the expense of our old ally (France), but I will try to be fair between the two. I am hopeful we shall be able to arrive at a conclusion by peaceful means."

"I hope the new Italian Premier will go to Lausanne, and that I shall have the pleasure of meeting him there."

"Our friendship with America is a tradition and the principle of British policy. We shall pay our debt to America. We are paying it and a great and substantial payment will be made this month."

"At the end of the year, Stanley Baldwin (Chancellor of the Exchequer) is going to America to conduct the negotiations which were to have been initiated by Sir Robert Horne."

With regard to the League of Nations the Foreign Minister said: "I am not one of those who regard the League as merely a great conception, too abstract, too ideal, or too good for this wicked world. I regard it as a practical body and a useful instrument for settling certain international disputes."

Test of Authority

In view of the attitude assumed by the Turkish Nationalists in Constantinople it was declared in official circles here yesterday that the Lausanne Peace Conference may be postponed to the end of the present month, and may possibly be abandoned. The opening of the conference had been fixed for Nov. 12.

The allied foreign offices are working in harmony, being agreed upon a policy of resistance to the Turkish demands for the military evacuation of Constantinople, and the British forces there are said to be "quite sufficient" to protect the civilian population.

A test of the allied authority is being made in the case of the Kemalists' arrest and condemnation to capital punishment of Ali Kemal-Bey, editor of the anti-Nationalist newspaper Sabah. The allied high commissioners have notified Rafet Pasha, Nationalist Governor of Constantinople, that no political persecution will be tolerated and that force, if necessary, will be used to liberate the editor.

Recent official telegrams from Constantinople show a series of new Nationalist measures, as follows:

1. A passport control whereby no Ottoman subject is permitted to depart without a Turkish police visa.

2. New customs regulations, the object of which is to abolish the public debt, with orders that the director of customs no longer pay a 3 per cent share of the duties into the public debt fund but turn over the money directly to the Angora Treasury, and

3. Closing of the mixed British judicial court.

High Commissioners Ready
to Declare Martial Law

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 8 (By The Associated Press)—United in their determination to keep their troops in Constantinople and not to meet the Kemal demands for both military and naval evacuation of the district, the allied high commissioners were prepared today to declare martial law and take other stern measures to keep order if necessary.

Any further infringements by the Turkish Nationalists against the restrictions placed upon them by the Mudania armistice convention are certain to be dealt with speedily by the Allies. Their vigilance was

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Canada Not Decided
on Shipping Question

Ottawa, Nov. 8
No decision has been reached by the Canadian Government on the proposal to suspend coastwise shipping laws whereby American vessels would be permitted to engage in commerce between Canadian Great Lakes ports, the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, announced yesterday.

Mr. King said that the matter was still under investigation. It previously had been intimated in high official circles that the suspension had been agreed upon by the Cabinet and that official announcement would be made at once.

CONFERENCE DELAY
OPPOSED IN FRANCE

M. Poincaré Insists on the Dan-
ger of Postponing the Peace
Meeting at Lausanne

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Raymond Poincaré expresses himself emphatically against postponement of the Lausanne Conference as suggested by the British Government through its Ambassador, Lord Hardinge. The British proposed adjournment until Nov. 27. Lord Hardinge invoked various arguments, such as the events at Constantinople and the political situation in England. M. Poincaré has presented a long note on the eastern crisis and reparations and in conversation with Lord Hardinge insisted on the danger of retarding the conference.

According to M. Poincaré every effort should be made to meet on the appointed day or at latest a few days beyond. The French delegates have been appointed. They are M. Barrère, the Ambassador to Rome, and Maurice Bompard, former Ambassador in Turkey. Franklin Bouillon recently wrote a letter declining to represent France and M. Leygues, whose name was mentioned, considered his post of president of the commission on foreign affairs as incompatible with that of Lausanne delegate.

Situation Grave

M. Barrère has been in Rome 25 years and thus is acquainted with the Italian as well as the French viewpoint. M. Bompard served in Petrograd and, going to Constantinople after the revolt of the Young Turks, remained there to the outbreak of the war. He has been in the diplomatic service 30 years.

The situation as seen here is exceedingly grave. Never before has the French Government really been aroused to see the danger of constantly yielding to the Turks, who become more audacious with every success. There is some reason to believe that this time the French will stand firm. They have already authorized the high commissioners to proclaim martial law in Constantinople, if necessary. The replies in the negative to the Turkish demand have been emphatic and if the Turks make mischief, they will come up against united and determined Allies.

Will Turks Reflect?

The question is whether this unity will make the Turks reflect. The Kemalists extremists seem to have got out of hand and in these circumstances give a habit of going on by themselves. Franklin Bouillon is no longer here. He is regarded as having new views about the good intentions of "his friend, Kemal." All the news which reaches here shows the Turks as fanatical and as developing hatred of all foreigners. In their state of exaltation it almost seems hopeless to attempt to talk to them reasonably.

We are within a hair's breadth of war. It would be a war that is spoken of in certain quarters as a mere police operation, but certainly if fighting once began it would quickly grow serious enough, in spite of those who conceive it their duty to minimize the consequences of such a conflict. The situation is worse, in that Europe cannot without any more shock and fighting begin it is to be feared there would be ominous repercussions in all allied countries.

CUBAN LOAN NEGOTIATIONS

HAVANA, Nov. 8.—Dwight W. Morrow of J. P. Morgan & Co. last night said that he had come to Cuba on the proposal of President Zayas to discuss with him the terms and conditions of the \$50,000,000 foreign loan recently authorized by the Cuban Congress. "This is the sole object of my visit," he said.

MUSTAPHA KEMAL PASHA AIMS
AT LEADING ASIATIC REVIVAL

Nationalists, It Is Believed, Hope to Make Constantinople
Asiatic Bridgehead in Europe

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Kemalists continue to display a capacity for futile arrogance as astonishing to their enemies as it must be disconcerting to their friends. Blunder has been piled upon blunder since the signature to the Mudania convention. The manner in which the Kemalists effected the disappearance of the Constantinople Government and stripped the Sultan of his power was a classic example of Oriental cleverness and might have been completely successful if the Nationalists had known where to stop.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

ASQUITHIAN-LAW
RAPPROCHEMENT
WIDELY RUMORED

Both Leaders, With Eyes on Mr.
Lloyd George, Make Gestures
of Understanding

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Among the election assurances given by Mr. Bonar Law yesterday two stand out from the rest. They are, first, that the Conservatives will not use the coming Parliament to make any fundamental changes in Great Britain's fiscal policy, and secondly, that they will not take up the House of Lords reform, "in any case during the first session or first two sessions." These are precisely the two Conservative measures which the Asquithians would have to ask to have postponed, if the proposals for co-operation were under consideration.

The announcement that this is the procedure Mr. Bonar Law has decided upon is made at the moment when persistent rumors of a Conservative rapprochement with the Asquithians are in circulation. Details that any such rapprochement exists have issued from the headquarters of both parties concerned, but it transpired today that no less an important Conservative than Sir George Younger, chairman of the Unionist Party, has been in personal communication with Mr. Asquith, and that in fact he lunched at his house on Sunday.

It is true that in England such a meeting of representatives of contending parties in the very midst of the election is less astonishing than it had occurred under similar circumstances in, let us say, France; but even in England it cannot happen without exciting notice.

No Thought of Permanency

The probable explanation is that while neither the Conservatives nor the Asquithians have any thought of co-operating with the head-quarters of both parties concerned, they have both to consider very seriously in advance what will be the situation with which Parliament will be faced, should neither of them secure an absolute majority at the coming polls.

Both still hope that their own side may win decisively, and it would obviously be bad tactics meanwhile for either to admit the possibility of doubt in this matter. As the struggle in the constituencies proceeds, however, and the narrowness of the margins of advantage and disadvantage declares itself, the desirability has to be examined of the alterability of an understanding between the main combatants themselves, as opposed to a deadlock in which Mr. Lloyd George and his comparatively small group of followers might become complete masters of the situation.

For the moment counts for less than it did, though its recent dramatic defeat in boroughs is discounted by the fact that a large proportion of junior men who tend generally to be progressive in their views have no local vote, though they may possess the franchise for Parliament. The electorate generally, however, and especially the new women voters, have certainly been alarmed by the Labor program; and especially by its proposals for a general levy which appears to be not even universally accepted in Labor circles themselves, while it has roused general opposition elsewhere.

No Time for Experiments

The arguments here against it are numerous. It must increase, instead of diminishing, unemployment, since it reduces the capital available for the payment of Labor. Whatever may have been the case in the boom succeeding the armistice, the present condition of depression is not looked upon as one for revolutionary experiments of any kind.

It is argued again that a capital levy is only another way of doing clumsily what has been effected neatly, if also disastrously, by the currency printing presses of Germany and Austria. Further, in view of the limited field in which the capital levy may not be demonstrably impossible, it tends more and more to be whittled down into a charge, payable in installments which thus approximates to the existing income tax, except that it must be more harassing to those assessed, and that it would create a fresh horde of costly officials to enable it to be collected. There is still time to change before the winning post of the polls on Nov. 15 is passed. For the moment, the Conservatives are definitely ahead, with Asquithian Liberals coming up full of running behind. The Lloyd Georgians and Labor are unknown quantities in the race, but either is still capable of a spurt.

MUSTAPHA KEMAL PASHA AIMS
AT LEADING ASIATIC REVIVAL

Nationalists, It Is Believed, Hope to Make Constantinople
Asiatic Bridgehead in Europe

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Kemalists continue to display a capacity for futile arrogance as astonishing to their enemies as it must be disconcerting to their friends. Blunder has been piled upon blunder since the signature to the Mudania convention. The manner in which the Kemalists effected the disappearance of the Constantinople Government and stripped the Sultan of his power was a classic example of Oriental cleverness and might have been completely successful if the Nationalists had known where to stop.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Italy Appoints New
Ambassador to America

By The Associated Press

ROME, Nov. 8
PRINCE GASTALDO GASTALDI, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, has been appointed Italian Ambassador at Washington.

Prince Gastaldi, who studied engineering in the United States, was an officer of the engineers during the war. He achieved fame by laying the mine which blew up the whole top of the mountain Col di Lana, from which the Austrians were threatening the Italian Alps. The Prince was three times decorated for bravery. After the conclusion of peace he set to work redeeming the marshland between Rome and Naples, where his family possesses large estates. Prince Gastaldi was chosen a deputy on the Nationalist ticket.

FRANCE INEXORABLE
OVER REPARATIONS

M. Poincaré Asserts Republic
Will Occupy Rhineland Until
Treaty Terms Are Fulfilled

By Special Cable

PARIS, Nov. 8.—In a note which Raymond Poincaré, the French Premier, has just sent to London, he discusses not only eastern affairs but the reparation problem. He demands, among other measures, the constitution of productive pledges for the benefit of the allied creditors of Germany. In the Chamber of Deputies, replying to Louis Loucheur, former Minister of Liberated Regions, M. Poincaré definitely stated that the Versailles Treaty did not provide for the evacuation of the left bank of the Rhine until after the execution of the provisions of the treaty. As long as the clauses remained unfulfilled, the period of occupation would continue.

The treaty had been scrupulously carried out. France would not evacuate the position she holds. The same point was taken by M. Loucheur in his speech. M. Loucheur would apparently have the reparations fallowed to enable France to maintain a guard on the Rhine. But he made it clear that payment of debts all round was impossible. The payments of large sums from nation to nation could only be effected by means of exported goods and labor.

British and American Responsibility

The responsibility of depreciated currencies he laid on England and America, who had decided to suppress international credits. He had aimed in his negotiations with Mr. Lloyd George at the cancellation of inter-allied debts, the supervision of German finances, and the responsibility of national loans, but Mr. Lloyd George had made the arrangements contingent on the action of the United States. France could not repay the United States in gold, for she had never possessed so much. She could only pay in goods. M. Loucheur could only say that Germany, if it pleased, for this would not affect the real position.

PARIS, Nov. 8 (By The Associated Press)

France might better forgo payment from Germany than to be endangered by a new attack from a resuscitated country across the Rhine. M. Loucheur declared in the course of his remarks.

"If by one of these plans," he said, discussing proposals for rehabilitation of Germany during the debate on the budget, "Germany is made strong, what will become of France's security?"

Loans to Stabilize Exchange

M. Loucheur urged the Chamber to get together and try to find a remedy for the country's financial condition, "or soon we will be at the brink of the abyss." Foreign loans to stabilize French exchange were urged by M. Loucheur, who warned the country against the danger of the franc dropping.

"Take care, gentlemen," he said. "Exchange is a rolling ball which there is the possibility of not being able to stop if one does not act soon enough. . . . What is really needed to stabilize our money is for the Government to create a big reserve of foreign monies by loans abroad and by appeals to the patriotism of Frenchmen, for there remain in France billions in foreign securities."

BERLIN, Nov. 8 (By The Associated Press)

Four of the experts who are unofficially conducting an investigation of economic conditions in Germany, John Maynard Keynes, Robert H. Brand, Prof. Gustav Cassel and Prof. Jeremiah Jenks, have presented reports of their findings to the German Government. The other two experts, Dr. Vksersing and Leopold Dubois will submit a provisional report tomorrow.

In the meantime the German Government has notified the allied Reparations Commission of its inability to reply to Monday's note pending receipt of full reports from the experts. The commission in that note impressed upon Germany the necessity of making more definite proposals for the stabilization of the mark and called attention to the engagements undertaken last July respecting the regulation of Germany's finances.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

MR. LODGE RETAINS
HIS SEAT IN SENATE
BY A MARGIN OF 1945

Result in Doubt Until Entire
State Had Reported—Request
for Recount Is Expected

MASSACHUSETTS RESULT

UNITED STATES SENATOR
Henry Cabot Lodge..... 416,413
William A. Gaston..... 414,759
Lodge's Plurality..... 1,654
Vote in 1916
Lodge 267,177 Fitzgerald 234,238
Lodge's plurality..... 32,939
GOVERNOR
Channing H. Cox..... 468,277
John F. Fitzgerald..... 412,533
Cox's Plurality..... 55,744
Vote in 1920
Cox..... 443,889 Walsh..... 290,350

Lieutenant-Governor
Alvan T. Fuller (R.)
Secretary of State
Frederic W. Cook (R.)
State Treasurer
James Jackson (R.)
State Auditor
Alonso B. Cook (R.)
Attorney-General
Jay R. Benton (R.)
District Attorney
(Suffolk County)
Thomas C. O'Brien..... 88,932
Joseph C. Pelletier..... 76,636
O'Brien's Plurality..... 12,296

THE REFERENDA

1. Voluntary Associations..... 298,461
Yes..... 297,999
2. Motion Picture Censorship:
Yes..... 207,476
No..... 207,476
3. Prohibition Enforcement:
Yes..... 219,945
No..... 423,633
4. District Attorney Law:
Yes..... 331,629
No..... 290,391
Teachers' Equal Pay:
Yes..... 70,939
No..... 67,778

Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, and candidate for re-election on the Republican ticket, won a three-cornered contest yesterday, having a plurality of 1945 out of a total of 831,405 votes cast for him and for his chief opponent, Col. William A. Gaston, the Democratic nominee. It is believed that because of the small margin Mr. Lodge has over Mr. Gaston on the face of the complete returns, a recount will be requested.

The battle of ballots which waged about the senatorial contest was uncertain up to its conclusion and was not until the returns from the last missing precincts of the State had been received today, that Mr. Lodge was found to have won re-election. His vote actually stood at 416,413, against 414,759 for Mr. Gaston, his Democratic opponent, 414,759. Mr. Lodge obtained a plurality of 32,939 in 1916.

Early in the gubernatorial contest between Governor Cox and John F. Fitzgerald, Democratic nominee, the Governor began to establish a lead. He held this steadily, as all corners of the State reported, and the final compilation showed the Governor to have a vote of 468,277, against 412,533 for his opponent. With the Governor, Alvan T. Fuller went back again to the office of Lieutenant-Governor; Frederic W. Cook was re-elected Secretary of State; James Jackson was chosen for another term as State Treasurer; Alonso B. Cook was continued as State Auditor, and Jay R. Benton was elevated to the office of Attorney-General.

Other Contests of Interest

There were three other contests which were of particular interest—most important, the responsibility of the voters to elect Thomas C. O'Brien instead of Mr. Pelletier. They did, once aware of the true significance of the Pelletier candidacy.

This contest was the outstanding feature of an election, at which Bay State voters re-elected their Republican Governor, Channing H. Cox, by a plurality much larger than that which they accorded their senior Senator. They buried beneath an avalanche of "No" votes a law designed to establish political censorship of motion pictures; they refused also to strengthen the hand of the Federal Government in enforcing prohibition by passing a State enforcement code; and finally declined to return Joseph C. Pelletier to the office of district attorney of Suffolk County, from which he had been removed by the State Supreme Court for misfeasance, malfeasance and nonfeasance in office.

The two other important contests were in Congressional districts, one resulting unfortunately for Republicans and the other maintaining the Congressional balance. In the Seventh District, Frederick Butler, state Senator, was opposed by William P. Connery Jr. of Lynn, who carried the district for the Democrats by about 4000 votes. Prospects of another Democratic seat were presented in the Sixteenth District, Charles L. Gifford (R.), of Hyannis, however, defeated James P. Doran (D.), of New Bedford, by a plurality of approximately 2500 votes. The other 14 Congressional districts returned their present representatives, and the score now stands 13 to 3 against the Democrats for the Massachusetts delegation to the National House of Representatives.

Mr. Lodge, it is pointed out, may trace the closeness of his contest in no small measure to his actions on prohibition. Beside his Democratic rival, Mr. Lodge had an opponent John A. Nicholls, candidate on the Prohibition-Progressive platform. Mr. Nicholls drew from Mr. Lodge a large vote, estimated on the basis of partial calculations to be between

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

PROGRESSIVE MANDATE SEEN
IN DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S SWEEP
OF CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS

Defeat of Few Liberals Attributed Largely to Local
Conditions—Both Parties Interpret Results as
Guide to Campaign of 1924

Hawaii Joins Parade
for Democratic Party

By The Associated Press

HONOLULU, Nov. 8
ELECTION of William F. Jarrett, as the first Democratic delegate ever sent to Congress from the Territory of Hawaii, was conceded unofficially by Republican headquarters last night. Mr. Jarrett's lead over John Wise, Republican, was 2885, with only a few scattered returns missing.

WET GAINS CALLED
DIRECT CHALLENGE
TO FINISH FIGHT

Repeal of Volstead Act Seen as
Outstanding Issue of 1924
Campaign

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Admitting an unmistakable setback for national prohibition in the next House of Representatives, dry leaders today accepted the interpretation of yesterday's election verdict on light wines and beer as a direct challenge to a finish fight in 1924 with the repeal of the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment as the main issue.

Weakened by disastrous defeats in many congressional districts, national prohibition nevertheless emerged from the hardest campaign ever directed against it still safely entrenched in both houses of Congress. Election results find the numbers of the wets in the House increased to an appreciable extent, but to offset this, the dries are safely claiming four straight gains in the Senate.

"We've just begun to fight," G. C. Hinckley, national secretary of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, declared today. "Returns show that the wets have made some strong gains in the House," declared Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, "but we will still have a very safe majority in both houses. I am confident there will never be a return to light wines and beer."

Beyond claiming four new seats in the Senate, Mr. Wheeler declined to predict just what the dry war, seasonal since the Volstead Act, will be until final reports come from the dry strongholds in the middle and far west. At wet headquarters specific claims were confined to saying that "37 Congressmen endorsed by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment have been elected, and this without considering Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and California, where we are certain of very substantial gains."

Before the election Mr. Hinckley claimed a gain of 56 wet seats in the House. Though incomplete returns make an accurate check impossible, he still stands on those figures. According to the Anti-Saloon League the gain will not be so formidable.

In the Senate the dries lose Joseph S. Frelinghuysen (R.), of New Jersey.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

NOVEMBER 8, 1922

Mr. Lodge Retains His Seat in Senate..... 1
Kendall Hopes to Lead Asiatic Revival..... 1
Near East Crisis Discussed by Lord Curzon..... 1
Conference Delay Opposed in France..... 1
France Inexorable Sweep Blocks Pollen..... 1
Asquithian-Law Rapprochement Rumored..... 1
Victor L. Berger Elected to Congress..... 1
Venice Conference, a Teach Triumph..... 3
New Fight Certain on State Policy Code..... 3
Five Groups in English Political Campaign..... 4
Allen Control for Railways Opposed..... 4
Central-American Conference Details..... 4
China Hopes to Reduce Military Expense..... 5
Benito Mussolini Cordial to Allies..... 5
Women to Draft Equal Rights Bills..... 5
Japan Blamed for Disorder in Siberia..... 5
Dublin Again Scene of Fighting..... 5
Airmen Devise Log-Power Planes..... 5
League Delegates Find Bloc Useful..... 5
History Manual Accepted as Model..... 6
Chicago Settling Zoning Problems..... 7
Women's Status in Russia Improved..... 7
Port of Rangoon Beats Its Record..... 9
Landscape Garden Popular in Kansas..... 9
Financial
Survey Shows Gain in Motor Truck Industry..... 11
Dwight Whitney Morrow—Portrait..... 11
Shoe Buying Rather Erratic..... 11
Stock Market Quotations..... 12
Uncertain Tone in Market..... 12
Wool Trade Quieter But Prices Hold..... 12
Russo-Asiatic Agreement With Soviet..... 13
This Quarter's Steel Earnings May Be Larger..... 13
Sports
N. E. L. A. A. Cross-Country Entries..... 14
Athletics at Butler University..... 14
Missouri Valley Football..... 14
Basketball Increasing in New England..... 15
Cross-Country at Chicago..... 15
Features
The Library..... 8
Lovers to the Editor..... 8
The Press Gallery of the House of Commons..... 9
The Page of the Seven Arts..... 10
Hook Reviews and Literary News..... 18
The Home Forum..... 19
The Flower..... 19
Editorials..... 20

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Whatever else the details of yesterday's elections may show, a strong reaction to the Democratic Party was indicated overwhelmingly in all parts of the country. The fact that there were exceptions and contradictions here and there, due to local questions, did not impair the obvious trend. That is bound to give renewed vigor and activity to the national Democratic Party and put it on its mettle for the presidential campaign two years hence, upon which all political eyes are now turned.

As to the Republican party, it is also an indication for them that something must be done to regain the confidence of the electorate. Even at this time, when the returns are far from complete, it is evident that the progressivism has received the approval of the voters in most instances.

Demand for Progress

The Administration has been dubbed reactionary and the discontent with this brand of political faith and methods has been registered with an emphasis heard in the White House and on Capitol Hill. The only defeated candidates for the Senate whose names have been conspicuously identified with the progressive movement, were Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, who has taken pains to impress on the voters that he was no longer a Progressive but was prepared to act at all times as a party man, Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota, whose failure can be attributed to other causes and notably voices radical dissatisfaction with the weakness of the Republican tag in order to win the election; and Joseph I. France, whose defeat in Maryland was due to local issues.

On the other hand, Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota, a party man with one-time liberal leanings long shorn, has been defeated, not by his Democratic opponent, a woman, but by the radical Henrik Shipstead. Smith W. Brookhart, frankly liberal, went through without difficulty in the Republican State of Iowa.

Ralph B. Howell, liberal in Nebraska, defeated the seasoned campaigner, Gilbert M. Hitchcock, where a Democrat was elected Governor, in Michigan. Woodbridge N. Ferris, Democrat, may owe his election primarily to the desire of the voters to rid the State of the taint of Newberryism, but he also is a progressive Democrat and Senator Townsend was classed as a reactionary Republican.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland is an unknown figure in national politics, but it is assumed that he is far more liberal in his tendencies than William M. Calder, whom he will succeed.

Mistaken Interpretation

It will be recalled that early in the primary campaign the evidences of a movement toward liberalism were evident, but the impetus seemed to have been checked by the nomination of several reactionary candidates and the Republican party evidently went on the assumption that it had spent itself, which proves to have been untenable.

The complexion of the House is still debatable. The Republicans claim, with an apparently good basis, that they will control it by a satisfactory majority, this ranging from 10 to 35 votes, according to the person with whom one talks. The Democrats are loth to relinquish the claim made early in the day on the face of the returns that the Republican majority was lost altogether.

The question of the size of the majority is hardly more than an academic question, however. The compelling thing is the practical repudiation of the Administration, however it may be accounted for. The very fact that in so many instances there were local issues which divided the vote between the parties is taken as an indication that neither party had a strong policy or issue on which to go before the country.

The voters, therefore, divided according to the personal character of the candidates or on local issues, leaving only the trend from the party in power and the inclination toward liberalism as guides for political leaders' future action.

Block to Legislation

Next to the effect upon the campaign two years in the future, that upon the Administration's policies and the action of Congress in the short session this winter are being discussed. It is obvious that the Democrats will be in a position to delay any important legislation until the next Congress comes in with its weakened Administration following.

W. R. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chief progressive in the Senate, in particular, will be emboldened to hold out against the Administration policies with which he is at variance. The list of senators elected yesterday follows:

Hiram W. Johnson (R), California.
George F. McLean (R), Connecticut.
Park Trammell (R), Florida.
Samuel M. Ralston (D), Indiana.
Smith W. Brookhart (R), Iowa.
William Cabell Bruce (D), Maryland.
Henry Cabot Lodge (R), Massachusetts.
Woodbridge N. Ferris (D), Michigan.
Henrik Shipstead (Farmer-Labor), Minnesota.
Hubert D. Stephens (D), Mississippi.
James A. Reed (D), Missouri.
Ralph B. Howell (R), Nebraska.
Edward I. Edwards (D), New Jersey.
Royal S. Copeland (D), New York.

MR. LODGE RETAINS HIS SEAT IN SENATE BY A MARGIN OF 1945

(Continued from Page 1)

60,000 and 65,000. Some of the Republican leaders' indifference or open hostility to prohibition is charged with being responsible for driving away a great bulk of this vote that ordinarily would have been cast for Mr. Lodge. Yesterday, however, Mr. Nichols offered to the voters an opportunity to vote their convictions, whether of prohibition or other progressive issues, with the result that found Mr. Lodge lagging behind Mr. Cox.

Recount Believed Probable

It is expected that a recount will be asked by Mr. Gaston. It was announced also today by J. Calder Gordon, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Patriotic Societies and Good Government Clubs, speaking for the federation, that if Mr. Lodge's plurality did not exceed 5000 votes a request for a recount would be made.

In the state Legislature, however, the Republicans did not fare as well. They lost two seats in the state Senate and 27 in the House, with the result that the make-up of the next Legislature will consist of 33 Republican and seven Democratic senators, and of 163 Republican and 77 Democratic representatives.

Women Will Sit in Legislature

Women will appear in the halls of the Massachusetts Legislature as credited representatives of the people, elected to the General Court, for the first time in the history of the Commonwealth as a result of yesterday's election. M. Sylvia Donaldson of Brockton and Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald of Boston will have the distinction of being the first women members.

It is believed that one of the largest factors in bringing out a large vote yesterday was the interest in the several referenda. Although the first question on the rollcall amendment to the Constitution was not considered in the early returns, it is understood to have passed. The vote on the Voluntary Associations Act was close, but it was adopted. The Censorship Act was overwhelmingly defeated by a three-to-one vote; the prohibition enforcement code was rejected, and the law requiring that district attorneys shall be members of the bar was approved but not overwhelmingly.

A majority of the voters of Suffolk County approved, as a question of public policy, the payment of equal pay for equal work to school teachers, irrespective of sex.

STATE SENATORS

Cape and Plymouth

William J. Look (R) of Tibbury.

Bristol

James G. Moran (R) of Mansfield.

Walter H. McLane (R) of Fall River.

John Halliwell (R) of New Bedford.

Plymouth

George M. Webber (R) of East Bridgewater.

Norfolk and Plymouth

Walter Shubert (R) of Cohasset.

Norfolk

Frank G. Allen (R) of Norwood.

Norfolk and Suffolk

William S. Youngman (R) of Boston.

Suffolk

Edward J. Cox (R) of Boston.

William J. Branch (D) of Boston.

John W. McCormack (D) of Boston.

Patrick J. McDevitt (D) of Boston.

William Wells (R) of Boston.

James J. Mulvey (D) of Boston.

William J. Hennessey (D) of Boston.

George W. P. Bank (R) of Boston.

Henry S. Clark (R) of Boston.

Essex

Charles B. Frothingham (R) of Lynn.

Walter T. Creese (R) of Danvers.

John A. Stoddard (R) of Gloucester.

Albert P. Wadsworth (R) of Merrimack.

Richard Gibbons (D) of Lawrence.

Middlesex

Abbott B. Rice (R) of Newton.

George H. Carlick (R) of Cambridge.

Charles M. Austin (R) of Somerville.

Alvan E. Bliss (R) of Malden.

John M. Gibbs (R) of Waltham.

Charles C. Warren (R) of Arlington.

Charles P. Howard (R) of Reading.

Frank H. Putnam (R) of Lowell.

Worcester

Christian Nelson (R) of Worcester.

Albert T. Rhodes (R) of Worcester.

Charles H. Hartshorn (R) of Gardner.

Eben S. Draper (R) of Hopkinton.

Worcester and Hampden

Warren E. Tarbell (R) of East Brookfield.

Berkshire

William A. O'Hearn (D) of North Adams.

Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden

Dexter A. Snow (R) of Westfield.

Franklin and Hampshire

John W. Haigis (R) of Montague.

Hampden

George P. Chamberlain (R) of Springfield.

John F. Shea (R) of Holyoke.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES

Barnstable

Edward C. Hinchley (R) of Barnstable.

Thomas H. Nickerson (R) of Harwich.

No election.

Berkshire

Joseph N. Roach (D) of North Adams.

James T. Welch (D) of North Adams.

Elmer L. McCulloch (R) of Adams.

Harold R. Goewey (D) of Pittsfield.

Jeremiah M. Linnahan (D) of Pittsfield.

William E. Staples (D) of Pittsfield.

Charles H. Shayler (R) of Lee.

William L. DuBis (R) of West Stockbridge.

Bristol

Charles S. Holden (R) of Attleboro.

Henry P. Kent (R) of Attleboro.

Everett W. Robinson (R) of Mansfield.

Matthew A. Higgins (R) of Taunton.

Thomas J. Morton (R) of Taunton.

Frank W. Guilford (R) of Taunton.

Walter F. Douglas (R) of Acushnet.

Albert M. Besette (R) of New Bedford.

D. Herbert Cook (R) of New Bedford.

Andrew P. Doyle (R) of New Bedford.

Edgar P. Howland (R) of New Bedford.

Frederick D. Soule (R) of New Bedford.

Robert L. Manley (R) of Fall River.

John J. Farrell (D) of Fall River.

William S. Conroy (D) of Fall River.

Edward F. Harrington (D) of Fall River.

Thomas C. Crowther (R) of Fall River.

Ernest A. Larocque (R) of Fall River.

River, William F. Thomas Sr. (R) of Fall River.

Dukes

Ernest J. Dean (R) of Chilmark.

Essex

George L. Briggs (R) of Amesbury.

Richard J. McCormick (R) of Haverhill.

Joseph D. Curtis (R) of Haverhill.

J. Bradford Davis (R) of Haverhill.

George F. Webster (R) of Haverhill.

Robert W. Dow (R) of Methuen.

Eugene B. Griffin (D) of Lawrence.

Michael H. Jordan (D) of Lawrence.

James E. Warren (D) of Lawrence.

David D. Daley (D) of Lawrence.

Charles E. Abbott (R) of Andover.

Robert B. Walsh (R) of Hamilton.

John A. Jones (D) of Peabody.

James E. McVay (R) of Peabody.

Charles W. Ames (R) of Lynn.

Napoleon Bergeron (D) of Lynn.

Ralph H. Burcks (R) of Lynn.

Veron W. Evans (R) of Lynn.

Garifano (D) of Lynn.

Charles H. Annis (R) of Lynn.

Frederic W. Ingall (R) of Lynn.

James D. Bentley (R) of Swampscott.

Fred R. Cooksey (R) of Marblehead.

Chauncey Popin (R) of Salem.

George J. Bates (R) of Salem.

James A. Torrey (R) of Beverly.

George S. Sennicks (R) of Manchester.

John Thomas (R) of Gloucester.

John A. Hawson (R) of Gloucester.

John T. Litch (R) of Newbury.

Timothy D. Donahue (R) of Newburyport.

Franklin

Charles S. Dole (D) of Shelburne.

George E. Pond (R) of Greenfield.

Charles H. Ashley (R) of Deerfield.

George M. Underwood (R) of Orange.

Hampden

Daniel W. O'Connor (D) of Palmer.

Frank O. Scott (R) of West Springfield.

Frederick A. Warren (R) of Wilbraham.

John Mitchell (D) of Springfield.

Patrick E. Granfield (D) of Springfield.

Julius F. Carman (R) of Springfield.

Merle D. Graves (R) of Springfield.

Arthur E. Littlefield (R) of Springfield.

C. Wesley Hale (R) of Springfield.

Arthur A. Pike (R) of Springfield.

Leo P. Senecal (D) of Chicopee.

Joseph F. Kelly (D) of Holyoke.

Francis P. Clark (D) of Holyoke.

James F. Sweeney (R) of Holyoke.

Harold E. Howard (R) of Westfield.

Hampshire

James H. O'Day (D) of Northampton.

Frederick E. Judd (R) of South Hampton.

Henry E. Paige (R) of Amherst.

Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware.

Middlesex

James H. Kelleher (D) of Cambridge.

Charles P. Kiddier (R) of Cambridge.

James D. Casey (D) of Cambridge.

Patrick E. Granfield (D) of Cambridge.

John C. Brimblecom (R) of Newton.

Benjamin E. Leavelle (R) of Newton.

Saltonstall (R) of Newton.

Albert W. Bullock (R) of Waltham.

George G. Moyses (R) of Waltham.

Jeremiah J. Healy (D) of Natick.

Edward J. Carey (D) of Framingham.

James D. Stewart (R) of Hopkinton.

William H. Hannagan (D) of Marlborough.

Frederick P. Glasier (R) of Hudson.

Fred L. Snow (R) of Tyngsborough.

Robert H. J. Holden (R) of Shirley.

Benjamin Loring Young (R) of Weston.

Owen E. Brennan (D) of Lowell.

Charles H. Slowe (D) of Lowell.

Henry Ashin Jr. (R) of Lowell.

Victor J. Jewett (D) of Lowell.

Fred O. Lewis (R) of Lowell.

Thomas J. Corbett (D) of Lowell.

Edward N. Eames (R) of Wilmington.

Gustav W. Everberg (R) of Woburn.

Leonard E. Wooster (D) of Woburn.

Maynard E. S. Clemons (R) of Wakefield.

James B. Brown (R) of Everett.

Joseph L. Larson (R) of Everett.

Elbridge G. Davis (R) of Malden.

Burt Dewar (R) of Malden.

Richard H. Gilmore (R) of Melrose.

William J. Bell (R) of Somerville.

Francis W. K. Smith (R) of Somerville.

Walter H. Snow (R) of Somerville.

Warren C. Daggett (R) of Somerville.

Hiram N. Dearborn (R) of Somerville.

Wilbur F. Lewis (R) of Somerville.

Thomas R. Bateman (R) of Winchester.

Richard D. Crockett (R) of Medford.

Lewis H. Peters (R) of Medford.

Bert S. Currier (R) of Arlington.

Joseph R. Cotton (R) of Lexington.

Charles F. Cuniff (D) of Watertown.

Nantucket

Arthur W. Jones (R) of Nantucket.

Norfolk

Samuel H. Wragg (R) of Needham.

Ernest F. Fish (R) of Brookline.

Renton Whidden (R) of Brookline.

Everett R. Prout (R) of Quincy.

Edward J. Sandberg (R) of Quincy.

Temple A. Winslow (R) of Quincy.

Benjamin F. White Jr. (R) of Westwood.

Prince H. Tirrell (R) of Weymouth.

Allen Lawson (R) of Braintree.

John A. Kelleher (D) of Stoughton.

George F. James (R) of Norwood.

George Peirce (R) of Medfield.

Harlie E. Thompson (R) of Plainville.

Plymouth

John J. O'Brien (R) of Plymouth.

Ernest H. Sparrell (R) of Norwell.

John L. Mitchell (R) of Hull.

William H. McCarthy (D) of Rockland.

Maurice F. Greaney (D) of Whitman.

Frank E. Barrows (R) of Carver.

Morrill S. Ryder (R) of Middleboro.

Roland M. Keith (R) of Bridgewater.

Charles R. Hillberg (R) of Brockton.

Ezra W. Clark (R) of Brockton.

Thanksgiving Cutlery Carving Sets

Genuine Stag Handles—Sterling Silver Trimming—White and Silver Handles

Stainless Steel a Specialty

\$5 to \$28.50

Game Shears

Cutlery Sharpened and Repaired

J. B. Hunter Company

Hardware

60 Summer Street, Boston

M. Sylvia Donaldson (R) of Brockton.

Frank W. Eaton (R) of Brockton.

Suffolk

Robert Dinamore (D) of Boston.

Thomas A. Winston (D) of Boston.

J. Frederick Curtis (D) of Boston.

Timothy F. Donovan (D) of Boston.

John P. Shepard (D) of Boston.

William H. Winnett (D) of Boston.

John J. McCarthy (D) of Boston.

James J. Mellon (D) of Boston.

Bernard Finkelshtein (D) of Boston.

John F. Fitzgerald (D) of Boston.

Joseph A. Langone (D) of Boston.

Andrew J. Gores (D) of Boston.

James W. Hayes (D) of Boston.

John H. Logue (D) of Boston.

VENICE CONFERENCE, A TZECH TRIUMPH

Gathering Regarded as a Bout in Long Diplomatic Fight for Influence on Danube

By V. A. TSANOFF

PRAGUE, Oct. 9 (Special Correspondence)—Italy's chances as an Eastern Empire appeared unrivaled, with the vanishing of Ceter Reich of the Hapsburgs. An integration of the numerous races comprising that Reich could be anticipated neither on the ground of the predominance of the Slavs in numbers, which was offset by their well-known tendency to disagree among themselves, nor by their territorial compactness, which was destroyed with the frustration of the corridor planned between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, nor by external encouragement and support from Russia, whose allies and visionaries chose the moment in the world's history requiring maximum efficiency, to reduce to maximum inefficiency. The fruit was surely ripening for Italy, and she did not hurry to pick it.

At this critical moment Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk and Dr. Eduard Benes determined not to change old masters for new. They set to work without the loss of a second to re-integrate a Central Europe, and fill up the vacuum. They brought Serbia and Rumania together in the Little Entente, impressing upon them the fact that they had now ceased to be Balkan states preoccupied with becoming Central European states. Had they dared go as far as they wished, or had they thought it imperative in view of a probable rapid recovery of the Turks, they would have attempted to achieve the real emancipation of Rumania and, particularly, of Serbia, from their Balkan preoccupation by bringing about a settlement of the Macedonian and Dobruja questions. But the Little Entente did well enough at first, and exorcised the specter of Magyar irredentism, and incidentally of a restoration of the Hapsburgs, attempted in Hungary on two occasions.

The Little Entente

Italy found herself with no more influence over events on the Danube than she had had in the Hapsburgs. The Little Entente was part of the military system of France, and Italy did not care to challenge it openly. It was in a position to assert its will on repeated occasions, so that the building up of a rival Little Entente of defeated states, which many circles in Italy had considered the proper object in Italian policy, could not then well be attempted.

The meeting of Signor Schanzer and Dr. Benes at Venice was a bout in the long diplomatic fight for influence on the Danube.

The Czechoslovak minister has several advantages over the Italian. One is his permanency in office. He has seen and dealt with half a dozen predecessors of Signor Schanzer at the Consulta, and will treat with as many successors. The Italian minister, on the other hand, is a frequent changer in this office. Dr. Benes, on the other hand, will be Foreign Minister as long as Professor Masaryk is President. And Professor Masaryk is President for life. Even if measures aiming to assure the succession of the Czechoslovak presidential throne to Dr. Benes miscarry, Professor Masaryk's vitality removes those speculations from the region of factors in foreign policy.

Dr. Benes Gains Ground

As pleader of the Czechoslovak cause before the peace conference, Dr. Benes has seen Baron Sonnino claim all, on the basis of the London pact, and Signor Tittoni sacrifice nearly all, on the erroneous assumption that he was an underwriter of Baron Sonnino's bankruptcy. Dr. Benes has seen Signor Sforza make virtue of necessity and seek admission to the Little Entente, whose inception Italy could not hinder. And after this policy, which Signor Sforza's critics call making Italy the tail of the Little Entente, Dr. Benes lived through Marquess della Torretta's change of course, an attempt to protect Hungary from her leashed neighbors, and if not to disrupt it at least to nullify their aim at a position as one of the powers to be consulted by the rest. But Marquess della Torretta's incumbency was brief. Signor Schanzer came with a middle-course policy. Gaining courage with every change of Italian incumbent Dr. Benes today is able to expound to Signor Schanzer the bases of Czechoslovak policy in Central Europe, as the official communiqué states, and to reach an agreement with him regarding the future of Austria.

Prestige Won by Team Play

The Venice conference was in itself a Czechoslovak success. Czechoslovakia spoke for herself alone. No mention was made of a Little Entente. The reappearance of the Turks on the Bosphorus immensely increased the preoccupation of Rumania, and especially of Serbia, with their Balkan problems, which for over three years they had affected to ignore. But Professor Masaryk and Dr. Benes retain nevertheless, their undoubted prestige of having something to say about affairs in their vicinity. They are the only state in the war zone of Europe whose right to a hearing is respected by the great powers. They have won it by team play, by their assured control of office, owing to the necessities of the minority situation in Czechoslovakia, by their initiative and tireless direction of the Little Entente instrument they created for their policy, and by the reliance the great powers place in their judgment. Behind it all is French support as to an ally, whose army is instructed by a French military mission, and whose foreign minister, Dr. Benes, is the Loyalist French exponent in power.

Serbia, a Problem

The Little Entente gives Dr. Benes the air of speaking for Central Europe. He does so often in reality, and he gets profit from it steadily. Italy, for one, finds Serbia difficult to deal with. The Serbs care little for the territorial concessions the Croats and Slovenes have had to make to Italy. These concessions rather sim-

plify her task of dominating them, in that their number is diminished. Yet Italy and the Serbs have never been able to arrive at a modus vivendi. Rumania is far away, and under steady menace of a Russian movement to recover Bessarabia. Centrally located, Prague has masterfully assumed the leadership, or at least spokesmanship, and the Powers have not had the leisure to challenge this.

The question between Dr. Benes and Signor Schanzer now is to prevent Austria from collapsing. Six weeks ago Austria was determined to end her state existence and sought a country in which she would be allowed to merge herself. None would allow her to join Germany; Italy would not allow her to join Czechoslovakia; the Little Entente would not allow her to join Italy.

Dr. Selpel approached Dr. Benes. Then he approached Signor Schanzer. Signor Schanzer sent him home with one or two million dollars, the promise of more, and certain agreements in his portfolio which are not supposed to have all come to public knowledge.

Tzech public opinion has been worried since that event. Italy at Vienna means many things. None of them harmonize with the constitution and objects of the Little Entente. They harmonize rather with the constitution of a new Little Entente inclusive eventually of Hungary, which would render the work of three years by Professor Masaryk and Dr. Benes nugatory.

French political support of Hungary, whose extreme Nationalism makes her very sympathetic to powerful French circles, Czechoslovakia did not propose to leave the field without a fight to the Italians.

Rapprochement with Hungary

A compromise will now be sought. The compromise will evidently be that Italy and Czechoslovakia will both uphold tottering Austria with their strong arms. The diagonal opposition forces requires Austria to be independent, whether she wants to be or not.

Czechoslovakia has been given only partial satisfaction. The communiqué does not state that Signor Schanzer submitted his policy for approval. Criticism is Italy's right to demand that the Selpel agreement and general Austrian problem to the League of Nations may prove premature. In doing so he was manifestly following the British habit, avoiding thereby the necessity of giving explanations in his own person on complex problems which he is laying a difficult hand.

Meanwhile, Czechoslovakia must perforce hasten her action for rapprochement with Austria, and Hungary, which has several times been taken up and dropped. This necessitates the abandonment of the Einkreisungspolitik toward Hungary. Czechoslovakia gives her minorities a regime of such freedom in comparison with her partners in the Little Entente, that in the opinion of many Central Europeans, she could well utilize this circumstance and disarm their desire for revenge, or turn it in other directions, rather than perpetuate it.

Three conferences which Dr. Benes has had with Hungarian statesmen, the last two years show him in the rôle of pacifier in this direction. If he has not succeeded, the fault may not be chargeable to him alone.

\$50,000 PLAYGROUND PROPOSED FOR FENS BY CHIEF OF PARKS

Plans for a public playground to be constructed in the Back Bay Fens, center of a great educational district, have been submitted to Mayor James M. Curley, by James B. Shea, chairman of the Boston Park Department. They are the work of Arthur A. Shurtleff, Boston landscape architect, who is advisor to this department and to other cities and towns.

The proposed playground will occupy the meadow land at the rear of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts where it will be easy of access for the several thousand young men and women attending the numerous colleges and schools of the section. Plans provide for baseball grounds and football gridirons. Bleachers only ten feet high will be erected to avoid obstructing the view of the many fine buildings in the vicinity. Trees and shrubbery will be planted to add to the attractiveness of the grounds, and foot-bridges will be constructed to span Muddy River, which winds through the area.

The playground will require an expenditure of about \$50,000. This will be derived from the Parkman fund. It is expected that both the mayor and council will approve the plans.

SOFT COAL STOCKS ARE UP TO NORMAL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Stocks of bituminous coal stored by commercial consumers and retailers in the United States on Oct. 1 were approximately as great as in normal years, regardless of the five months' coal strike of 1922, according to figures given out yesterday by Conrad Spens, federal fuel distributor, gathered by a survey undertaken by the Bureau of the Census and the Geological Survey.

The total in storage on Oct. 1 was found to be 28,000,000 tons of soft coal compared with 27,000,000 tons on the same date in 1916, with 23,000,000 tons in 1917 and 20,000,000 tons on June 1, 1920.

POPULAR LANDLORD IN TOKYO
TOKYO, Oct. 12.—"A nobleman and a noble man" is the description of a Japanese paper of Count Sakai of Yari, Ushigome, Tokyo, one of the great landlords of the capital. The Count, who owns 170 houses in one quarter of the city, has, according to the newspaper, offered to sell these houses to his tenants on the installment plan, the occupants to pay double their present rent for five years, at the end of which time they are to own their own homes.

HOG ISLAND SALE PLANS MADE
WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Final plans to close out the Government's interest in the Hog Island shipyard at Philadelphia have been completed by the Shipping Board, which will open sealed bids for the real estate and improvements on Jan. 30. Surplus materials stored there already have been sold.

AIR MEN DEVISE LOW POWER PLANES

Motorless Gliders and Aerial Motor Cycle May Popularize Flying

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 3.—There is already in evidence much impatience to develop from the engineless aeroplane the small-power flying machine, either the manpower flying machine, called by the French an "aviette," or the craft with a two or three horsepower engine. Some quite interesting projects are being discussed, but it is to be hoped that, no matter how successful some of them may be, they will not have the effect of drawing attention away from the motorless aeroplane and all that it may lead to in the direction of improvement in wing-section and in knowledge of the air.

By the terms of the gliding competition to be held in Sussex this month, foot-power aircraft are eligible, but there is little likelihood of any competing, a circumstance that will not occasion much regret among those who are studying with keen interest the problems of soaring. Now that men have kept aloft for two or three hours without power, there is no great call for machines requiring exceptional physical strength to operate. The fiasco that has attended the various French aviette competitions should be a lesson, and it seems highly probable that at any time a soaring aeroplane very much in advance of anything in existence should be produced, the attachment of mechanism to be operated either by the arms or the legs would (1) demand from the pilot limbs required for the control and steering of the apparatus, and (2) would involve mechanical complications almost certain to destroy the beautiful simplicity of motorless flight.

The introduction of a small engine, however, while certainly involving the latter would, at any rate, lighten the task of the pilot, make the machine give it an independent speed and capacity for travel, and make it safer. So that while research and experiment in pure soaring must not be neglected there is sound reason for developing the low-power flying machine.

Anthony G. H. Fokker, the Dutch aeronautical engineer, hopes to bring out a two horsepower aerial motor cycle; and when one remembers that A. V. Roe some 14 years ago flew with an eight horsepower aeroplane, the scheme, in the light of recent soaring experiments, appears to be quite feasible. There will, however, be great need for care in construction, ensuring strength as well as lightness, and considerable caution less, the introduction of very cheap aeroplanes induce all sorts of rash experiments by people who had far better remain on mother earth.

M. Louis Blériot, who does not con-

ceal his skepticism of any useful purpose to be derived from gliding experiments (in which skepticism, by the way, he is unsupported by experts in general), has offered a prize of a very useful character. He offers 15,000 francs to the pilot who first crosses the English Channel and recrosses it on a petrol consumption not exceeding three liters (two-thirds of a gallon). This is not an inducement to glide: it is in order to see whether there is enough latent power in that quantity of petrol to carry a machine and man on a flight of about 50 miles. This is very different from the project by a British pilot actually to glide across the Channel, a project that has caused experts more amusement than interest, for it would seem that the only way to succeed would be to follow the example of the gulls and keep to leeward of a Channel packet, or to take advantage of the stream of air pouring up from the slopes of waves.

The most efficient engine of the day utilizes at most only about 15 per cent of the latent power of the petrol, so that the Blériot prize should stimulate development not only of a highly efficient airplane, but also that of a new engine. The petrol consumption of the aero engine may be put at about half a pint of petrol per horsepower per hour. A flight of 20 miles in a machine carrying 12 persons works out at a consumption of 2½ pints per person. It is possible to make a practical conversion to terms of one small machine with proportionate fuel consumption?

The problem is really formidable, for a very small engine requires a magneto as big as that of a large engine, and in practice it has not been possible hitherto to make small engines so light in proportion to power as big engines. It will readily be seen, however, that at the back of M. Blériot's offer is a definite object, which is just what one would expect from so great an airplane designer. It will probably be found that the machine that succeeds will be one capable of gliding for great distances in the hands of an accomplished pilot, so that fuel consumption is not continuous throughout the flight.

TOM MANN PAYS VISIT TO AFRICA

Will Help in Solving Complex Labor Questions

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 6 (Special Correspondence).—In answer to an invitation sent to him in England Tom Mann, the well-known Labor leader, arrived at Cape Town recently.

Mr. Mann replying to an enthusiastic welcome said he was glad to receive the invitation to come to South Africa and the comrades in England approved of him forgoing other work in order to come. He stated he knew full well how complex were many of the questions in South Africa, but however difficult they might be they should not be shirked. It would be his continuous effort to help to give a stimulus to general organization, so that they would be no longer a disorganized rabble, but a scientifically organized class.

MUSTAPHA KEMAL PASHA AIMS AT LEADING ASIATIC REVIVAL

(Continued from Page 1)

against foreign warships and generally turning Turkey into a Moslem preserve, with the result that when Rafet Pasha declared dual control impossible the allied generals agreed with him, but insisted theirs alone would remain.

In diplomacy it is sometimes possible to bluff with impunity. No sensible statesman, however, would resort to such procedure today, for the cards are too uncertain. The Kemalists may secure a foothold in Istanbul, but the other hand they have alienated certainly a part, possibly the whole, of Islam. Worse still from their viewpoint, they have jeopardized French support, and whereas one of their allies was presumably to divide the Allies, they have actually thrown them together. Hence none today doubts the wisdom of British policy and the utility of French counsels of moderation, effectively demonstrated by Franklin Bouillon, who has become a discredited intermediary.

Turks Alienate Islam

In homely phrase, the Kemalists have queried their own pitch. In the delirium of an easily won victory over the weak, dispirited, ill-equipped Greek Army, they have sought to defy Europe, threatened world-wide commercial interests, disregarded the elementary doctrines of civilization and humanity and thrown Islam into disunity.

They have forced France to recognize her mistake, broken down the dissensions between the European allies, and obliged the Balkan States once more to forget their own quarrels and band together in defense of their common interests.

More Surprises in Store

Further surprises may yet be in store and allied solidarity has, yet definitely to demonstrate its determination see the crisis through by the

use of force if necessary, but meantime it is well worth while again to dip into the origin of the new Turkish spirit. We are not dealing with the old Turk, who with all his faults had likable qualities and with whom the British soldier fought side by side in other days. This is a new, more than ever reactionary, Turk, inspired by an intolerant hatred of Christianity and contempt for Europe. The few virtues of his forefathers have been lost; their many vices magnified, a hundredfold.

Obviously religion is not the motive force of the new movement, for Turkish nationalism respects it only for its political value. Bolshevism again has done its work, but the full explanation, Kemal represents an Asiatic menace and undoubtedly aims at leading an Asiatic revival. Constantinople is traditionally regarded as the bridge between Europe and Asia; he would make it an Asiatic bridgehead in Europe.

It is that knowledge, rather than any possible economical or political gains or losses in the Near East, that has rendered French policy incomprehensible to British diplomatic thought, and the only hope of successful counter action lies in the hope that the brutal truth at last is beginning to dawn on the somewhat short-sighted mentality which controls the Quai d'Orsay.

The present-day Kemalist is not the Turk of tradition. He sacrifices his rams no longer on the altar of Muhammad, but on the racial chauvinism of Asiatic ambition.

ALIEN CONTROL FOR RAILWAYS OPPOSED

Mr. Attwill Believes New England Roads Should Work Out Their Fiscal Betterment

Possibilities of merging the railroads of New England into one or more central systems were discussed today at the first meeting of the Massachusetts Railroad Committee, appointed last summer by Governor Cox as an integral part of the Joint New England Railroad Committee, held in the State House at Boston by representatives of various New England railroads and industries. The hearing is expected to continue for several days. Further public hearings will follow in Worcester, Springfield, and perhaps Fall River and Lawrence.

Henry C. Attwill, chairman of the Department of Public Utilities, was the first speaker. He did not favor any proposition by which the roads of New England would be absorbed by any system extending outside the six states involved, and outlined four possibilities of increasing revenue and stabilizing the roads. He said:

The railroads of New England, since the termination of the war, have not ceased their operating expenses and fixed charges. In 1921, the railroads reporting to the Department of Public Utilities fell short of their expenses, taxes and fixed charges by \$22,980,963. This undoubtedly was due in large part to general business depression.

The difficulties of the railroads, however, will not and cannot be solved, so long as they are operated by private capital, until dividends are earned sufficient to attract new capital.

Increase to Be Avoided

Mr. Attwill indicated that increases of passenger and freight rates in New England were to be avoided if possible on account of the additional burden they would impose upon industries. No improvement of management or efficiency, he pointed out, would be able entirely to make up the great difference between present returns and present expenses. The only relief would come from increased returns from the following sources, he said:

(1) Compensation from those who receive the special privilege of having their freight switched to and from private tracks. (2) More adequate compensation from the United States Government for the carriage of mail. (3) More revenue from the carriage of express matter. (4) Compensation for the carriage of baggage.

He continued: "So well has the privileged class by their propaganda established their position, that many railroad officials are now under the impression that to add a charge to the haul for switching cars to private tracks, would be in violation of the Interstate Commerce Act."

Greater Than Elsewhere

Particularly in New England, where there are so many short branch lines, is the cost of transporting the United States mail greater than elsewhere, Mr. Attwill said. The express companies, which during the period of more than \$70,000,000, have since that time been a charge upon the railroads, he asserted, and that only higher rates could make them less a burden. In his final plea for a merger which would not include interests outside New England, he said:

I prefer to see the roads of New England in a system of its own. Our problems in New England are more or less alike. A New England system would probably result in its being operated and controlled by New England men, sympathetic with our needs and desires and interested in our industries. It would mean that the system would be financed largely by New England capital and would be one in which our people would have a local pride.

James H. Hustis, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, said his road is prepared to give the committee all the facts it can furnish, as well as call witnesses. He said that steel coaches, heavier rails and rock ballast are among the necessities of the Boston & Maine. F. W. Farnham, representing the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, said the road is interested in the inquiry and will co-operate and later present facts and witnesses.

Frederick S. Snyder, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, was next called by James J. Storror, chairman, and said something should be done to protect the business interests of New England.

The key to a successful business is modern transportation. Mr. Snyder said, and it is of the greatest importance that a solution be reached, and this can only be done by balancing rates. In any solution of the situation, he declared, the privileges of the business men of New England should be retained. The retention of Canadian differential rates also was advocated by Mr. Snyder. This is an element of competition, he added, which should

be retained because of its wholesome effect.

"It is said that the New England roads are not in all respects ably managed," the speaker continued, "but when a thing goes wrong there is always somebody to find fault with. It would be distinctly the duty of this committee in view of their responsibility to examine to the fullest extent of their ability the question of operative efficiency in management."

Spoke of Problems Ahead

Mr. Snyder spoke of the problems ahead because of expected growth of population. "This single factor of natural increase in population," he said, "will have a marked bearing upon this question 10 years from now. The people must produce and in their production they will create business for the railroads."

Abbott P. Smith of New Bedford, chairman of the New England Joint Commission on Foreign and Domestic Commerce, said the commission had wrestled with the problem for three years and had found no solution. The speaker assured the commission that the commission of which he is a member would be glad to co-operate in studying the matter.

B. L. French, president of the New England Industrial Traffic League, said that the solution should keep the New England lines dominant in any system, so far as possible. "Consolidation would probably effect some economies, but would not save as from higher rates," he declared. The rates are now higher than any other place in official territory except northern Michigan.

The speaker urged as a last alternative a solution by a revision of the capitalization of the New England railroads. "Short of this," he said, "there is only one plan left, the consolidation into one system of the New Haven, Central New England, New York, Ontario & Western, Boston & Maine, Maine Central, Bangor & Aroostook, and Lehigh & Hudson."

NEAR EAST CRISIS MENACE TO WORLD, SAYS LORD CURZON

(Continued from Page 1)

tightened yesterday when the British, French and Italian governments, acting as one, authorized their representatives here to declare a state of siege if they deemed it necessary to prevent turmoil.

Yesterday the British thwarted the attempt of the Kemalists to take over the customs revenues by deciding to operate this part of the Government themselves. American relief workers, irritated by the Kemalists' attempt to tax their incoming supplies of flour so highly as to make it impossible to unload them, have protested and asked that the exemption of relief supplies from customs duties be continued.

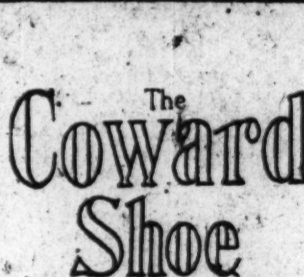
Turks Massacre Christians

PARIS, Nov. 8 (By The Associated Press).—A message from the Greek Consul-General at Beirut, according to the Greek Legation here, says that the Turks have burned Greek prisoners in the concentration camp at Caesarea and massacred the Christian inhabitants of that city.

Eight Greek officers, the Consul-General adds, were shot by order of Kemal Pasha on the charge of breaking the rules for prisoners.

Cabinet Meeting Called

LONDON, Nov. 8 (By The Associated Press).—A special cabinet meeting was called this afternoon to consider the Near Eastern crisis. General Lord Cavan, chief of Imperial General Staff, was obliged to cancel a previous engagement, to attend the meeting.



Sturdy Ankles Can Look Neat

In the Coward Wide Top Shoe sturdy ankles look neat.

This shoe banishes the untidy appearance of gaping uppers and permits lacing to the top. And it is quite as comfortable and durable as it is good looking; for leathers are selected both for softness and wearing qualities.

Worn everywhere by women who are careful of the appearance of their feet.

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward

260-274 Greenwich St., New York City

(Near Wall Street)

Coupon for Your Convenience

To The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

Please enter my subscription for:

One Year, \$9.00 ☐ Six Months, \$4.50 ☐
Three Months, 2.25 ☐ One Month, 75c ☐

Herewith ☐ M. O. ☐ Check ☐ for \$.....

Name.....

Address.....

City and State.....

Moore Push-Pins
Glass Heads—Steel Points
Moore Push-Pins Hangers
To hang up things
Ask your dealer to show them
Sole
Moore Push-Pin Co.
Wayne Junction, Philadelphia

Frederick Looser & Co., Inc.
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Framed Original Pastels
Close to 50% Under Regular

ONE of the most important offerings of this kind that has been made in many months. It seems likely indeed that such a happening may not occur again for a very long time.

We secured these Pastels last summer, the framing was done to our special order, all carved and in tones to match the subjects.

At their prices they are the best Pastel investments we have known.

At \$5 Pastels, in Landscapes, English Rural scenes, Autumn and Spring subjects; size 18x25.
At \$7.50 Pastels in marine, meadow and mountain scenes; size 18x32.
At \$9.95 Pastels in marine and landscapes; size 25x35.
At \$9.95 Pastels in marine, autumn and spring landscapes; size 22x38.

Looser's—Fourth Floor

The Coward Shoe

Sturdy Ankles Can Look Neat

In the Coward Wide Top Shoe sturdy ankles look neat.

This shoe banishes the untidy appearance of gaping uppers and permits lacing to the top. And it is quite as comfortable and durable as it is good looking; for leathers are selected both for softness and wearing qualities.

Worn everywhere by women who are careful of the appearance of their feet.

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward
260-274 Greenwich St., New York City
(Near Wall Street)

Coupon for Your Convenience

To The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

Please enter my subscription for:

One Year, \$9.00 ☐ Six Months, \$4.50 ☐
Three Months, 2.25 ☐ One Month, 75c ☐

Herewith ☐ M. O. ☐ Check ☐ for \$.....

Name.....

Address.....

City and State.....

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Paris

Paris, Nov. 8. GREAT interest was taken in the opening debate in the Senate on woman suffrage. A bill was passed by the Chamber of Deputies over three years ago, but has never been ratified by the Senate. Women have been working for the vote for 15 years. They have seen practically every first-class European country grant the vote, while France lags behind. This argument was used by Louis Martin and other speakers. It was obvious that there was still great opposition. Part of the assembly ostentatiously refused to listen. The commission of the Senate opposes the bill. The Government's attitude is defined in the Cabinet council. It is that certain categories of women engaged in trade may vote in municipal elections next week, but success is doubtful.

There is great concern in Paris at the prospect of France being dragged into the electioneering speeches in England. It is always extremely dangerous to allow foreign politics to become an election issue. Damaging affairs can be treated in the exaggerated manner that always marks times of political crisis. In the personal struggle facts are distorted and demagogic appeals are made. Nobody is very much the worse. It is all part of the battle of the polls. But the relations with other countries are not thus be disputed on the hustings without real injury to good relations. France takes very seriously certain reproaches which are addressed to her by politicians who are only thinking of their personal fate. It is a perilous thing to excite mob passions against France and those who are doing so in England are extremely shortsighted. It is natural that France should take these references more seriously than they deserve. She does not understand that they are meant merely for home consumption. A British politician anxious to exonerate himself puts the blame on France. France may or may not be to blame but at least diplomatic matters should be kept out of the public hustings. The result of the refusal of British statesmen to impose upon themselves a self-denying ordinance would definitely worsen Franco-British relations. "Leave France out of election speeches" is the cry of all who value the Entente.

What should be specially remarked about the endurance tests for aeroplanes that have lately been made in France is the possibility that they foreshadow of transatlantic air liners. Boussoit, for example flew round and round Le Bourget for over 34 hours and it is calculated that had he flown in a straight line he would have reached Newfoundland. The only reason why he came straight down at last was that his petrol ran out, but it has been shown that this was merely an error of calculation and that it would be easy to take up still larger supplies of petrol. As on these long flights it is in practice to have two men at the wheel who take alternate naps there is no reason why the Atlantic should not be crossed quite regularly in a day and a half. At present no doubt the idea of supercharging the great Atlantic liners seems fantastic but as these endurance tests have been repeatedly made it will be found on reflection that there is no good reason why with the necessary improvements we should not start from the United States in the evening and reach Europe on the morning of the following day. Doubtless, too, the speed could be accelerated and the ocean be traversed in a single day. The prospect that is opened up is remarkable. Distance is being annihilated and continent brought next door to continent.

The French Communists are in a bad way as is shown by the congress which they have just held. When at the famous Tours congress the Socialist Party which Jean Jaures had unified was broken up at the dictation of Moscow and the former leaders ignominiously expelled, the Communists who thus seized the party machinery were jubilant and prophesied great things. They believed that in a year or two they would have done more than the effete Socialist Party which they replaced had done in a generation. Full of enthusiasm, these inexperienced and misguided politicians started off with revolutionary notions and for some time they did attract to themselves many adherents. But in a very few years they broken itself on the rocks of harsh reality. The magnificent promises had not been fulfilled and the disappointed neophytes began to resign in hundreds and then in thousands. The Russian revolution itself proved that the promised land of Communism was still far off and indeed could never be reached. Now the Communists have awakened to the fact that they have discarded the best friends of Socialism, have failed in their purpose, and are dwindling away to nothing. It is a very chastened congress which is now held and the result of these wonderful declarations is a fiasco and a check to Socialism. In making haste too quickly they have not merely come to a standstill but have slipped back for a generation.

Paris is now plunging into its winter activities. Probably there is no city in the world which is so belated as the French capital during the summer months. From the end of June to the middle of October there is nothing new produced in the theaters, and the concert halls are all shut up. There is an annual period of artistic stagnation. It is true that there are crowds of visitors, but these visitors choose the very worst time in which to see Paris. Three parts of the playhouses are closed down. The streets are undergoing repairs. Life seems to move slowly. Certainly this year the political situation with its perpetual crises has kept many people in town, but crises of this kind do not, of course, interest the ordinary visitor, and in any case there are no external signs of

the immense agitation. It is only now that Paris is becoming itself again and that picture shows, dramatic productions, and concert rooms make life externally bright.

Undoubtedly modern dresses are simpler than those of other days. Women's clothes are comparatively unornamented. Most of us with an artistic eye think that the present fashion is in this respect excellent. But unfortunately the tendency to discard trimmings has dealt a severe blow at an old industry which forms a somewhat important part of Paris economic life. The trade which depends upon the use of ribbons and beads and embroideries and so forth is thoroughly alarmed and is begging the fashionable dressmakers to revert to the former styles. They point out the unpleasant position in which they are placed by the decrees of the couturiers and by the present good taste of the women. So influential a person as M. Dior, the Minister of Commerce, is also pleading on their behalf. It remains to be seen whether the dressmakers will harden their hearts or whether they will now favor the mode of fal-de-dals and finery.

The congestion of street traffic is so serious in Paris at the present time that it will be a surprise to most visitors and even to Parisians to learn that pre-war figures for vehicles have not yet been reached. The real change lies in the retreat of horse-drawn vehicles before the motor-car invasion. In 1913 there were in circulation 4279 horse-drawn vehicles and 7972 motor-cars or a combined total of 12,251 vehicles. In July, 1922, the horse-drawn vehicles had declined to 323, the motor-cars had increased to 11,119 but the two combined—11,442—were still behind the total for 1913.

On his return to France from Russia, M. Herriot stated that broadly speaking he was satisfied with the results of his visit. He had acquired the conviction that a Franco-Russian rapprochement is not only desirable but feasible. "It is," continued M. Herriot, "not the question of the debt which creates the greatest obstacle; it is a private property. But I feel that skillful negotiators can turn the difficulty by seeking a formula of compromise. I believe this can be found. On the other hand, on a number of other vital problems, the French and Bolshevik points of view are sufficiently near to each other. This is especially the case with the Levant problem in which Franco-Russian co-operation appears to me not only realizable but clearly indicated. I say that our Government should support the Bolshevik demand to take part in the peace conference with Turkey."

JAPAN BLAMED FOR DISORDER IN SIBERIA

Joint Russian Note Issued Concerning the Evacuation of Vladivostok

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The text of the joint note from Soviet Russia and the Far Eastern Republic which was dispatched to the powers a few weeks ago has just been made public here by the Far Eastern Republic special delegation to the United States.

The fact that the note is signed by Georgi Tchitcherine, the Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs, and by Mr. Yanson, the Foreign Minister of the Far Eastern Republic, is taken as an indication that closer relations have been established between the two governments, as the character of the activities during the last few months has given ground for belief.

The note charges lawlessness on the part of the "Whites" during the evacuation of Vladivostok and blames this upon the Japanese.

While detailed official reports to this Government concerning the evacuation of Vladivostok have not yet been received it is stated authoritatively that telegraphic reports of the closing days of the Japanese occupation do not bear out the charges made in the Soviet note. The text of the note in part follows:

The staff of the armies of the Far Eastern Republic has guaranteed to the peaceful civil population the security of their persons and property. In conformity with the demand put forward by the British and American consuls, it has extended its guarantee to cover foreign citizens. This engagement remains in force. But the governments of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic and of the Far Eastern Republic call the attention of the Japanese Imperial Government to the fact that the re-establishment of order and calm in Vladivostok will be hindered far more difficult by the state of complete disorder created there, thanks to the conduct of the Japanese command.

At the same time the Russian and Far Eastern governments declare that Japan is not the only country on which the responsibility falls. The responsibility for the crimes and the looting in Vladivostok must, to a certain extent, be shared by the governments allied to Japan, which have failed to prevent these acts by the Japanese command by protesting at the right moment, and have not urged the Japanese Government to hand over Vladivostok immediately and peacefully to the armies of the Far Eastern Republic.

the most part, ally themselves with the Radicals, thus giving that party a majority when certain types of legislation are to be voted upon.

Unofficial results from 49 districts show the following distribution of seats:

Populists 44, Socialists 27, Radical Populists 30, Radical Peasants 4, Labor 11, Communists 2, making a total of 118 for the right bloc. The four national minorities in the center bloc have elected representatives to 31 seats. Other incomplete results give the Jewish Nationalists nine seats, the Ruthenian Radicals four, and the Jewish Populists and the Union of Jews, one each.



Mrs. John Rogers
Chairman of the National Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party.
Who Will Preside at Conference on Equal Rights Legislation, to Be Held in Washington on Nov. 11 and 12.

BENITO MUSSOLINI CORDIAL TO ALLIES

Attitude on Foreign Affairs Changes Since Assuming Power Peace Delegates Not Chosen

By Special Cable
ROME, Nov. 8.—News of the postponement of the Lausanne Conference is welcomed by Italy although it was not desirous of taking the responsibility of demanding a postponement. In such an urgent discussion, the Government would be in a different position, since the conference would have begun before Benito Mussolini, the new Premier, had obtained a vote of confidence in the Chamber. The postponement also gives Signor Mussolini more time to choose the Italian delegates. It is most unlikely that Count Sforza will be chosen and the appointment of Signor Garrone, the Ambassador at Constantinople is uncertain, owing to the difficulty of leaving his post at present.

Signor Mussolini's interest in foreign affairs is so great (indeed he is devoting more attention to them than to internal affairs of the country) that it is impossible that he will go to Lausanne himself.

On the other hand it is felt that a postponement beyond the end of November would be dangerous, since the Turks are already taking matters into their own hands. It is possible that the Italians may be even friendlier than the French to the Kemalists at the conference. Even before the change of government, the Italians professed great friendliness toward the Turks, especially as they still fear the possibilities of Greek influence in the Mediterranean. Since the revolution, men who are more Turcophile than the rest of their nationality have come into power. Thus Signor Mussolini and Signor Vassallo, undersecretary for foreign affairs, have been notably friendly in the past. It is possible, however, that the unexpected cordiality Signor Mussolini is showing toward the Allies since he became Premier will prevent friendship for Turkey becoming too exaggerated.

The Christian Science Monitor representative has excellent reasons for stating that Signor Mussolini will carry out a friendly policy toward Yugoslavia, Austria, and Italy's other neighbors than any of his predecessors, despite his attitude before he came into power. The Rapallo Treaty will be respected and the Dalmatian zone evacuated.

Doubtless he will also put an end to the anti-Slav incidents which have been numerous during the last few days. Thus Gabriele d'Annunzio's legionaries recently boarded the Yugoslav ship at Bari, and forced the captain to hoist the Italian flag. At Fiume the legionaries have also seized a clubhouse and frequent incursions are being made into Yugoslav territory.

Between San Francisco and Sacramento
-6.30 P.M.-
Reliable Steamers
"FORT SUTTER"
"CAPITOL CITY"
EXCELLENT MEALS-SUITES WITH BATH-SCENIC BEAUTY
THE DELIGHT OF TOURISTS
CALIFORNIA TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

WOMEN WILL DRAFT EQUAL RIGHTS BILL

Coming Conference in Washington to Determine Scope and Nature of State Legislation

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The advisability of urging the enactment of blanket legislation for equal rights—and its possible effect upon protective laws for women in industry, present and prospective—will be discussed extensively when the executives of the National Consumers League and the National Woman's Party hold their conferences this week in Washington.

The officers and council of the National Woman's Party will meet in the national capital on Saturday and Sunday, to reach a decision upon the type of equal rights legislation to be sponsored by the party's membership in the 42 states where legislative sessions will be held during the coming year, and to determine whether or not the time is propitious for the introduction of an equal rights bill in Congress.

The Consumers League, which will meet tomorrow and Friday, will consider means of combating the federal blanket legislation being considered by the woman's party. With a view to meeting the evident objections of the Consumers League and other organizations which have opposed this form of legislation, members of the legal research division of the woman's party have made an exhaustive study of labor legislation in every state, and upon this basis the party will decide whether or not to take a definite stand on welfare legislation.

An interesting program
Other important matters on the agenda of the meeting, the first since the reorganization of the party in 1920, are the presentation of the party's "Declaration of Principles," which will be in the nature of a woman's bill of rights, and the report of the lawyers' council, composed of 125 women lawyers, on proposed state legislation.

Whatever action is taken will in all probability be influenced somewhat by what is done at the Consumers League conference. The desire is to meet the opposition of the Labor interests, if possible, by modifying the proposed statutes so that they will not endanger protective legislation, which it has taken years of effort to build up. There are two points of view among members of the woman's party; first,

that the organization should take a definite stand on welfare legislation, and that equal rights bills should contain provisions safeguarding women in industry; second, that the party should press for blanket legislation, with the chance of obtaining action sooner than if the welfare question were included. It remains to be decided whether or not a federal amendment should contain an exemption clause.

Another effort to meet objections is seen in the five forms of equal rights legislation to be submitted for the consideration of state committees, as a substitute for the original "blanket bill." These forms, which may be adopted by state committees to conform to local conditions, are the Wisconsin law with a specific exemption clause to protect women in industry, a law stating the general tenet that women shall have all rights and privileges of men with no specifications, a form introduced in Massachusetts which states in full each section of the law to be changed, a model law made up of the best state laws already in existence, already tested in the courts, establishing the highest level of equality; and a form making an independent bill of each of these sections.

Wisconsin Measure Works
The Wisconsin Equal Rights Bill, which has been in operation for a year and a half, will be quoted as an answer to the objections raised by the Consumers League. This states specifically that the bill shall not be construed to deny to women the special privileges and protection afforded by welfare laws, and it is pointed out that no attempt has been made by employers to take advantage of the bill.

The "Declaration of Principles" which will be presented for adoption by the party is said to be "the most far-reaching document dealing with the position of women in economic and social life ever drawn up." It will deal specifically with every phase of alleged inequality and discriminations against women in law and business.

The business sessions of the conference will be presided over by Mrs. John Rogers of New York, chairman of the National Advisory Council. Judge Kathryn Sellers of the District of Columbia Juvenile Court will preside at the conference of the lawyers' council. The heads of the 25 professional council will be present. The final event will be a dinner given by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, president of the woman's party.

The joint congressional committee of women, the agency through which 10,000,000 women in a dozen national organizations direct their efforts to obtain the passage of congressional legislation, is to hold its second annual meeting in Washington on Dec. 4.

To Witness Opening of Congress
The representatives of the national organizations comprising the committee will spend the morning at the official opening of Congress on Dec. 4. The afternoon and evening will be devoted to discussion of plans by which women hope to induce action by Congress on bills in which they are especially interested.

A bill which will be made the object for the organization of a tremendous army of women is the proposed federal child labor law, for which the joint congressional committee has appointed a sub-committee, headed by Miss Mary Stewart, legislative chairman of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women.

Other sub-committees of the joint congressional committee will work for appropriations for the women's and children's bureau in the Department of Labor.

Ending its second year, the committee has completed work for several successful bills. The Sheppard-Towner Maternity Act, the act giving independent citizenship to married women, and various appropriation bills for the women's and children's bureau in the Department of Labor. Among the bills on its list for support by sub-committees this year are the child labor bill, the Fess home economics bill, the Towser-Sterling education bill and the bill for reclassification of federal employees.

AMERICA MUST ASK TURKS FOR PERMIT IN THE STRAITS

Warships at Constantinople May Be Moved Only by Authorization of the Kemalists

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The United States has been officially informed that the Turkish Nationalists will demand a permit for all warships passing through the Straits, the information being forwarded by Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, American High Commissioner, who also reported on the coup by which the Nationalists took possession of Constantinople.

The State Department has transmitted no new instructions regarding American warships to Rear Admiral Bristol as a result of the communication. It is unlikely, it was stated at the department, that any new instructions will be sent at this time, since the policy of American ships in Turkish waters is already covered by general instructions to Rear Admiral Bristol. As to whether this Government would be influenced by the Turkish demand in the event that an emergency called for the sending of more ships or maneuvers on the part of those already there, it was said that the decision would depend upon the seriousness of the situation and the facts in each case as it might arise.

Destroyer at Trebizond
At the Navy Department it was learned that the United States destroyer Macfarland is now at Trebizond and a number of American warships are at Constantinople so that the United States is placed in the position of disobeying the Turkish demand, or asking permission of the Nationalists, in case it is desired to move these vessels.

While Administration officials decline to comment in detail upon the Near Eastern situation it is understood that Admiral Bristol will co-operate as far as possible with the allied high commissioners in any action he takes regarding the movements of American warships. Under naval regulations the Admiral has full power to use his own discretion about the use of warships in case of great emergency, this power extending to the landing of marines or bluejackets in case it is necessary to protect American lives or property.

Freedom of Dardanelles
All the resources of American diplomacy will be utilized by the United States to prevent the Turks from gaining permanent control of the Dardanelles. This Government will co-operate with the Allies in every feasible way to checkmate any attempt by the Turks to alter the international character of the Dardanelles. The Administration is not prepared, however, to employ the military or naval forces of the Nation in support of the freedom of the Dardanelles, and if there is fighting to be done, the Allies will have to do it.

The Administration feels that public sentiment in the United States would not support a war even for such a purpose and since Secretary of

War Hughes is opposed to empty threats he will make no gesture which he cannot back up.

Tremendous pressure was brought to bear on this Government at the time of the Smyrna disaster by members of powerful religious organizations who believed the United States should intervene with Turkey with its army and navy. It is pointed out that in case of a similar catastrophe at Constantinople this pressure would be renewed with still greater force.

It is believed here that Mustapha Kemal will do everything possible to avert a repetition of the Smyrna disaster.

DUBLIN AGAIN SCENE OF STREET FIGHTING

Republicans Attack Troops in Barracks With Machine Guns—Numerous Casualties

DUBLIN, Nov. 8. (By The Associated Press).—An attack with machine guns and rifles from nearby house-tops was made by Irish Republican forces here against the Wellington military barracks this forenoon. Three National Army soldiers were killed and 20 others wounded in the fighting, which lasted two hours. The casualties suffered by the Republicans were not learned.

At noon the area affected was under a strong cordon composed of troops from the Portobello barracks. At the time of the attack, which was opened at 9:30 o'clock, the parade ground was filled with troops under drill. The attacking force, concealed on the rooftops on both sides of the barracks, began a heavy fire at that hour, to which the garrison replied vigorously.

Troops were rushed up from the Portobello barracks, and these joined in the fray, drove the attacking parties from their positions and pursued them in armored cars and lorries, a running fight being kept up for some distance. The residents of the district hid away while the fighting was in progress.

When the attackers had been driven off the National Army troops began an extensive search of the whole district.

PROFESSOR'S VIEW OF GERMANY

LONDON, Oct. 4. (Special Correspondence).—A report of Germany as a land where factories are working 24 hours a day, where well-nourished children play in well-kept and highly organized playgrounds, and where the supposedly distressed, emaciated, workman is "fat and full of fun," is brought back to Canada by Prof. F. R. Miller of Western University, who has just returned from a vacation in Europe. Professor Miller claims that Germany is not democratized and points out that paper money bearing the Imperial eagle is in everyday circulation and there are no complaints.

AMERICA MUST ASK TURKS FOR PERMIT IN THE STRAITS

Warships at Constantinople May Be Moved Only by Authorization of the Kemalists

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The United States has been officially informed that the Turkish Nationalists will demand a permit for all warships passing through the Straits, the information being forwarded by Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, American High Commissioner, who also reported on the coup by which the Nationalists took possession of Constantinople.

The State Department has transmitted no new instructions regarding American warships to Rear Admiral Bristol as a result of the communication. It is unlikely, it was stated at the department, that any new instructions will be sent at this time, since the policy of American ships in Turkish waters is already covered by general instructions to Rear Admiral Bristol. As to whether this Government would be influenced by the Turkish demand in the event that an emergency called for the sending of more ships or maneuvers on the part of those already there, it was said that the decision would depend upon the seriousness of the situation and the facts in each case as it might arise.

Destroyer at Trebizond
At the Navy Department it was learned that the United States destroyer Macfarland is now at Trebizond and a number of American warships are at Constantinople so that the United States is placed in the position of disobeying the Turkish demand, or asking permission of the Nationalists, in case it is desired to move these vessels.

While Administration officials decline to comment in detail upon the Near Eastern situation it is understood that Admiral Bristol will co-operate as far as possible with the allied high commissioners in any action he takes regarding the movements of American warships. Under naval regulations the Admiral has full power to use his own discretion about the use of warships in case of great emergency, this power extending to the landing of marines or bluejackets in case it is necessary to protect American lives or property.

Freedom of Dardanelles
All the resources of American diplomacy will be utilized by the United States to prevent the Turks from gaining permanent control of the Dardanelles. This Government will co-operate with the Allies in every feasible way to checkmate any attempt by the Turks to alter the international character of the Dardanelles. The Administration is not prepared, however, to employ the military or naval forces of the Nation in support of the freedom of the Dardanelles, and if there is fighting to be done, the Allies will have to do it.

The Administration feels that public sentiment in the United States would not support a war even for such a purpose and since Secretary of

War Hughes is opposed to empty threats he will make no gesture which he cannot back up.

Tremendous pressure was brought to bear on this Government at the time of the Smyrna disaster by members of powerful religious organizations who believed the United States should intervene with Turkey with its army and navy. It is pointed out that in case of a similar catastrophe at Constantinople this pressure would be renewed with still greater force.

It is believed here that Mustapha Kemal will do everything possible to avert a repetition of the Smyrna disaster.

DUBLIN AGAIN SCENE OF STREET FIGHTING

Republicans Attack Troops in Barracks With Machine Guns—Numerous Casualties

DUBLIN, Nov. 8. (By The Associated Press).—An attack with machine guns and rifles from nearby house-tops was made by Irish Republican forces here against the Wellington military barracks this forenoon. Three National Army soldiers were killed and 20 others wounded in the fighting, which lasted two hours. The casualties suffered by the Republicans were not learned.

At noon the area affected was under a strong cordon composed of troops from the Portobello barracks. At the time of the attack, which was opened at 9:30 o'clock, the parade ground was filled with troops under drill. The attacking force, concealed on the rooftops on both sides of the barracks, began a heavy fire at that hour, to which the garrison replied vigorously.

Troops were rushed up from the Portobello barracks, and these joined in the fray, drove the attacking parties from their positions and pursued them in armored cars and lorries, a running fight being kept up for some distance. The residents of the district hid away while the fighting was in progress.

When the attackers had been driven off the National Army troops began an extensive search of the whole district.

PROFESSOR'S VIEW OF GERMANY

LONDON, Oct. 4. (Special Correspondence).—A report of Germany as a land where factories are working 24 hours a day, where well-nourished children play in well-kept and highly organized playgrounds, and where the supposedly distressed, emaciated, workman is "fat and full of fun," is brought back to Canada by Prof. F. R. Miller of Western University, who has just returned from a vacation in Europe. Professor Miller claims that Germany is not democratized and points out that paper money bearing the Imperial eagle is in everyday circulation and there are no complaints.

At the same time the Russian and Far Eastern governments declare that Japan is not the only country on which the responsibility falls. The responsibility for the crimes and the looting in Vladivostok must, to a certain extent, be shared by the governments allied to Japan, which have failed to prevent these acts by the Japanese command by protesting at the right moment, and have not urged the Japanese Government to hand over Vladivostok immediately and peacefully to the armies of the Far Eastern Republic.

Between San Francisco and Sacramento
-6.30 P.M.-
Reliable Steamers
"FORT SUTTER"
"CAPITOL CITY"
EXCELLENT MEALS-SUITES WITH BATH-SCENIC BEAUTY
THE DELIGHT OF TOURISTS
CALIFORNIA TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

12 Christmas Cards
For \$1.00 to Any Address
Size 3 1/2 x 5 1/4 inches (in envelopes) with appropriate wording and designs printed in water colors of this year's design.
Mrs. L. O. Cheever
19 Gould St., Stoneham, Mass.

Ellsworth Drake
429 Boylston St.
Cor. Berkeley
BOSTON

A REIGNING FAVORITE IN SCHOOL AND BUSINESS

See the over-size pen that looks like Chinese lacquer

"Handsome Than Gold"—Guaranteed 25 Years

YES, go and see the 25-year Pen that rivals the beauty, poise and grace of the Scarlet Tanager! Only the Duofold is a softer red, that looks like fine lacquer.

This is the pen that 62 men in a hundred picked out first by actual count. Its popularity is fairly sweeping America.

Geo. S. Parker, inventor of the leak-proof "Lucky Curve," created this Over-size Duofold with a native Iridium point as smooth and life-enduring as a hard jewel bearing. It needs no "breaking in" and is guaranteed 25 years for wear and mechanical perfection.

Go up to any pen counter and see its over-size barrel that holds nearly twice the ink of the ordinary. If you're known to the dealer he will give you one for 30 days' Free Trial.

Like every important creation, Duofold is being copied. But red rubber does not make a 25-year point. Be sure your pen is Duofold. Duofold is the Parker Lucky Curve. Your hand will crave the business-like feel of its weight, fit and balance.

If your dealer has not received his supply, give him your order subject to approval after trial. Or write or call us, giving your dealer's name.

Parker Duofold

The 25 Year Pen OVER-SIZE

Duofold Jr. \$5
Same except for size

Lady Duofold \$5
Small size with gold ring for chatelaine

THE PARKER PEN COMPANY
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
Canadian Distributors:
Burling, Gillies & Company, Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario
Manufacturers also of Parker "Lucky Curve" Pencils

The Parker Pencil—a fit companion to the Parker Duofold. Impels—propels. New lead can be inserted in five seconds. Eraser instantly accessible. No jamming. The perfected pencil. \$1.50 up. For students and others desiring an inexpensive model—the new Dollar Parker.

HOLEPROOF

SILK HOSIERY

The Name Guarantees Longer Wear

WOMEN'S

(3 pairs in a box) Per Box
Silk (best top).....\$3.75
Silk (rib top).....4.75
Heavy Silk.....6.00
Silk (full fashioned).....6.75

MEN'S

(3 pairs in a box) Per Box
Silk.....\$2.25
Heavy Silk.....3.00
Silk (full fashioned).....3.50
Wool—Worsted—Silk and Wool
—Cotton and Lisle Also

Mail Orders Filled

TALBOT CO

395-403 Washington Street
Sole Boston Agents

A PALATIAL

Florida Home

can be purchased at a very reasonable price. It is one of the finest estates in a community of 30,000, situated amid 5 acres of orange, grapefruit, sweet bay, palmetto and a large variety of semi-tropical trees and foliage. A water front of 400 feet, with entrance from a "Boat-lift," affording every modern convenience. House recently completed and never occupied. Has every modern improvement, large sun porch, sleeping porch and 8 bedrooms. Inexhaustible supply of soft water, steam heat, high light basement under entire house. Surf bathing all winter within 5 minutes' walk. For full details, photographs and price address the owner.

H. H. WINDSOR
6 N. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

NEW TAXATION FROWNED UPON

Maine Governor Tells Assessors
the Real Task Is to Live
Within State's Income

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 8 (Special).—Gov. Percival P. Baxter told the Maine assessors, at their sixth annual convention yesterday, that it would cost \$25,000,000 to run the State next year if all the requests were to be approved by the incoming Legislature and that budgets would have to be severely trimmed to get the amount down to approximately \$9,900,000, the amount it is now costing to conduct the affairs of the State.

"It is no trick to find new methods of taxation," said Governor Baxter. "There is always some thing or some right yet remaining to be taxed. The real task is to live within the income of the State. Many of our small towns are staggering under a tremendously heavy state of taxation as high as six mills in some cases. They have all they can stand up under. I would like to see the business of Maine carried on for the next two years without any new taxes being imposed, and I am going to do everything I can to keep the tax bills of this State down."

"We spent \$2,870,000 on roads the past year, which is 476 per cent more than we spent six years ago. Our highway bond money will just about carry us through 1924 and 1925, and the Legislature will have to take some action or we shall find ourselves without funds after that time. I would suggest the issuing of more bonds, the placing of a tax on gasoline or the addition of a direct tax to the existing rate to provide these funds."

Valuation and taxation of summer residents and equalization of taxes were the subjects of two outstanding addresses made by Arthur L. Jones of Old Orchard and A. W. Patterson of Castine.

Mr. Jones said that the impression had gone abroad, that in some sections of Maine the local assessors were inclined to "soak the summer people." He thought that the local assessors should see to it that such wrong practice does not exist. He said that such a policy would do incalculable injury to the business interests and the reputation of Maine.

"Many sections of Maine have developed and prospered and we are realizing more fully now than ever before the great advantage and benefit of inducing desirable new residents to become citizens of the State of Maine," said Mr. Jones. "It has been said repeatedly that we ought to make it easy for the right kind of people to enter Maine and difficult for them to leave the State."

Mr. Patterson said that the ratio of valuation throughout the State varies from 25 to 75 per cent. "When you get up to 75 per cent of the true valuation, your valuation is on the place of some poor man, the little house, the small farm, not on the mansion, the big business block or the great stock farm," he said. "I do not think in a state like Maine that assessors are lax in enforcing the law of full valuation because of political reasons. If, in any case this should be true, it is another reason for giving assessors a longer tenure of office, thus making them more independent. Let a state income law be put on the statute books, if it is possible to amend the Constitution. Otherwise, pass a law for the classification of taxpayers. These will go a long way toward solving perplexing problems of equalization."

REPUBLICAN TICKET WINS IN CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 8.—With the Republican ticket elected in Connecticut by substantial pluralities, although far below those of two years ago, the feature of yesterday's election in this State was the defeat of Rep. James P. Glynn, Republican, by Patrick B. O'Sullivan, Democrat of Derby, in the contest in the Fifth Congressional District. O'Sullivan's plurality was 890 votes. The other Connecticut representatives, Tilson, Fenn, Freeman and Merritt, all Republicans, were re-elected.

United States Senator George P. McLean, was re-elected, defeating his Democratic opponent, Thomas J. Spillacy, by a plurality of 22,485, with only one town out of 169 in the State missing. The vote was: McLean (R.), 168,111; Spillacy (D.), 145,626.

Charles A. Templeton of Waterbury, the present Lieutenant-Governor, defeated David E. Fitzgerald, Democrat, Mayor of New Haven, in the race for the governorship, by a margin of 21,530, with one town missing. The vote was: Templeton (R.), 168,859; Fitzgerald (D.), 147,336.

The town vote, which was still missing at noon today, was that of Enfield. The election officials looked up all the ballots there after a tie vote was recorded in the Judge of Probate contest.

VERMONT REPUBLICAN, BY SMALLER MARGINS

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 8.—An unusually close race in the first congressional district marked the election yesterday in Vermont, which as always previously went Republican, but by smaller margins than two years ago. James E. Kennedy, Democrat, who made his campaign chiefly on advocacy of a modification of the Volstead Act, ran 1476 behind Frederick J. Fleetwood in this district, with one town missing. Representative Porter H. Dale, Republican, was easily re-elected in the second district.

Rep. Frank L. Greene, Republican, was elected Senator to succeed Senator Carroll S. Page and Redfield Proctor, Republican, became the third of his family to be elected Governor of Vermont. The Democrats gained a few seats in the Legislature.

MAINE FOREMEN HOLD CONFERENCE

BRUNSWICK, Me., Nov. 8 (Special).—A conference of foremen is in progress here and will continue until Nov. 18. The arrangements were made by E. K. Jenkins, State Director of Vocational Education, for the purpose of promoting foremen's meetings under the auspices of local plants. Industrial representatives will be given training so that they may go back to their plants and act as foreman conference leaders. They will be helped in developing outlines and points of discussion.

Some of the topics to be covered are the study of carelessness; analysis of responsibilities; the difference between orders, directions and suggestions; interest factors; records and reports; discussions of co-operation; laying out of supervisory difficulties of a foreman's job, and bringing out the characteristics of instruction and practice teaching. Several of the Maine industries have enrolled men in this course.

FRAUD SUSPECTED IN LIQUOR RECIPES

Postal Officials Investigating
German Advertising of Beer-
Making Methods

Under instructions of Roland M. Baker, postmaster of Boston, the post-office department is making an investigation of circulars bearing Germany's post marks offering to send for \$1 or \$2 packages of materials and letters of instruction telling the recipient just how to make a gallon of whisky, for instance, or 2 gallons of Munich or Pilsen beer, or Rhine, Moselle, Burgundy, port of sherry wines.

Within the last few weeks many persons in Boston have received such circulars from Munich or Berlin.

Officially Examined
The office of the United States District Attorney has been apprised of the situation and Elihu D. Stone, assistant to Robert O. Harris, district attorney, has examined the circulars.

Many officials are inclined to believe that the circulars are dressed in language calculated to attract the alcoholically thirsty and that the real purpose is to draw good United States dollars into Germany and into the clutches of the alleged individuals whose names and addresses are given. Some of the officials, Federal and otherwise, who have examined the circulars, declare that they believe once the money has been received, that the United States investor will gain experience and nothing more.

So far as the investigation has progressed it has not resulted in finding any individual who has received the promised package of ingredients from Germany, nor the accompanying letter of instructions telling the recipient how to be his own brewer, distiller, or wine manufacturer.

The postal authorities, of course, are mainly concerned as to whether these circulars are mere baits for money. The United States Attorney's office would be interested in the same thing for it is held that under the new treaty with Germany international postal regulations were restored for the mutual protection of the peoples of both countries.

It is pointed out that these circulars do not promise to send any alcoholic drink through the mails but certain materials which, if treated according to directions, will develop alcohol. While it may not be illegal in Germany to mail materials for making alcoholic drinks, it certainly is contrary to law in the United States to send for or to receive such compositions.

The United States postal authorities are conducting an investigation and the conditions have been called to the attention of the United States District Attorney's office. It is declared that if the circulars are sent through the mail merely to attract United States currency that the postal authorities have a prima facie case of attempting to obtain money through the mails by fraud and the next step would be to take the case up under the treaty adopted a year ago.

ALPHA DELTA PHI BUILDING BRUNSWICK, Me., Nov. 8 (Special).

The Bowdoin Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi proposes to have a new chapter house built during the coming year. Plans for a three-story building have been drawn by Felix Arnold Burton of Boston. The building will be of brick and will have accommodations for 16 students, a room for the alumni hall, a dining room, a physical training hall, a library, a gymnasium, and a ball room. The building will be located on the lot where the present house stands, at the corner of Main and Pottery streets. It will be in the shape of the letter I and of Dutch Colonial design, with a porch on the south side.

STREETER CUP AWARDED SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Nov. 8 (Special).

The South Hadley Streeter Cup, awarded annually at Mt. Holyoke College, goes this year to Miss Katherine W. Auryansen of Newtonville, Mass. The decision for the award is based on general all-round physical attainment. Miss Auryansen has been prominent in athletics throughout her college course. This year she is student manager of volleyball and a member of the senior team.

NEW AGREEMENT PROPOSED HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 8 (Special).

The Wood Heel Makers local of the Shoe Workers Protective Union has taken first steps toward a new price agreement for the industry to become effective the first of the new year. The matter of prices has been referred to the executive board and the board will make a report at the next meeting.

PROF. LEGOUIS' LECTURE AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 8 (Special).

Prof. Emile Legouis of the Sorbonne, Paris, gave a lecture on "Wordsworth in the Light of New Documents" here yesterday afternoon. The speaker, who won fame as a critic of English literature by his book, "La Jeunesse de William Wordsworth," was introduced by Prof. George B. Churchill of the Amherst College English department.

SCHOOL GROUP ORGANIZES WINCHESTER, Mass., Nov. 8.—A

high school parent-teacher association was organized last night at a meeting of more than 100 fathers, mothers and teachers. Henry S. Chapman was elected president, William L. Parson and C. E. Farnham vice-presidents, Eleanor P. Gould secretary, and Mrs. D. W. Collins treasurer.

Chinese Plan Freeing Country From Heavy Military Expenses

Soldiers Given Heavy Drill, Resulting in Wholesale Desertions—Interview With Chen Hsi Jui—Country Selback

HONG KONG, China, Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence).—In a bulletin put out by the municipality called "Progressive Canton" there is the sentence, "The year of 1921 in Canton will be remembered as the year of arches." There was the freeing of the Province from the misrule of military rulers from the neighboring Province of Kwangsi, and the installation of a government by the people of Kwangtung. On May 5, 1921, came the inauguration of Sun Yat-sen as the Constitutional President of the Republic of China. Later came the triumphal return of Gen. Chen Ching Ming after his complete victory over the militarists of Kwangsi.

But all of this is changed now. Chen Ching Ming has driven out Sun Yat-sen and with the veteran of the Chinese revolution have gone the idealists in the government. The reforms which had been bravely begun by the former government are at a standstill now. The experts who had been put into office under the old regime have been replaced by politicians of the familiar Chinese type. In the field of education the progress of last year has received an enormous setback and the teachers have not received their pay since the new government came into power in June.

The city has been under the rule of Chen Ching Ming's soldiers and bombarded by Sun Yat-sen with the result that business has suffered tremendously. Another difficulty the new government faces is the fact that Sun Yat-sen has left it \$20,000,000 in paper currency which has now depreciated to 60 per cent of its original value. Evidently, the Hong Kong-Shanghai Bank, a British firm, is aiding the new government in its efforts to bring this money back to par.

Civil Governor Interviewed
With the aid of the American consul an interview was arranged with Chen Hsi Jui, the Civil Governor. Chen Hsi Jui was born in Honolulu, the son of a Chinese father and a Hawaiian mother. His son, a graduate of Yale, also holds a prominent post in the Government. Mr. Chen has been in business in Hong Kong for many years and is very fond of the English.

Asked what the police of his Government was going to be, he said that first of all they had to put their house in order. This meant abolishing the currency to par and disbanding the army. For freeing his Government of the burden of militarism he advanced the most Chinese plan imaginable. He had given orders that the soldiers should be given very heavy drill every day. He anticipated that very many of the soldiers would not like long marches and would therefore

return to their farms. By this means the State would be saved the expense of paying off the soldiers, and yet nobody's feelings would be hurt—all in conformity with Confucius' teachings that one must not say harsh truths. That the deserters armed with good government rifles will join the bandit hordes infesting the Province is a possibility that did not seem to enter his calculations.

Whampoo Docks Question
It is a well-known fact that all goods entering Canton are reshipped at Hong Kong. Dr. Sun Yat-sen had been fostering a plan to deepen the channel of the Pearl River and to build docks at Whampoo, so that the big ships might come to Canton directly. Asked about the Whampoo Docks, the Governor said that he thought them quite unnecessary, since Hong Kong is a free port and the Cantonese merchants could trade through the English. In fact, he went so far as to say that Hong Kong and Canton are really one.

Peace with his neighbors was what he was looking for and he was not such a selfish man as Sun Yat-sen, who had irritated the British by his plans to make Canton a port and had nursed vague dreams of uniting China. Moreover, Dr. Sun was a Bolshevik, however, in reply to a question, he stated that he believed that Sun Yat-sen had not received any money from the Rumanians.

As to the parliament now meeting in Peking he did not believe in giving it any support, not even to the extent of paying the salaries of the members from Kwangtung. His agreement with the parliament was that the work of the once more united parliament was being checked because many representatives had not received their salaries and are thus forced to return to their homes. He believed in making Kwangtung a strong province first before giving any thought to a united China.

A united China and a strong centralized government after all was a pious wish requiring for its realization at least 50 years. When it was suggested that aggressive powers would probably prefer this very state of affairs, a disunited China in which they could secure favorable concessions from the separate provinces rather than from a central government, he shrugged his shoulders and observed once more that it was unfortunate.

He stated that he knew nothing of any efforts to renew negotiations in regard to the Cassell contract, an agreement which was to give to the British all mining rights in the Province. So far his Government has granted no concession whatever.

Music "Rigoletto" at Opera House

The audience enjoyed "Rigoletto" as it was presented last night at the Boston Opera House by the San Carlo Grand Opera Company. And indeed, it was a creditable performance. The very absence of any singer of such excellence that he could distract attention from the general development was, perhaps, an advantage. Richard Bonelli, as Rigoletto, by his singing and his acting did most to carry passion and tragedy across the footlights. Gilda, Miss Josephine Lucchese, was the picture of lovely innocence, but unfortunately she had no voice without strength or any measure of personal radiance. Her "Caro Nome" brought applause and so did the familiar romance of the Duke, as it was buoyantly sung by Richard Bonelli. The chorus was the weakest feature in the company and the weakest features of the chorus were their dancing and what mattered most—their co-ordination with the orchestra.

CANNING PROBLEMS DISCUSSED ORONO, Me., Nov. 8 (Special).

Two important conferences relating to Maine canning industries have been held at the College of Agriculture this week. The first, held in the sweet corn interests and the subjects under discussion concerned ways and means to standardize seed and improve the quality of the Maine pack. The second was called for the purpose of considering problems confronting Maine canners and growers of blueberries. There was a general discussion of practices in delivery and marketing, and a number of questions relating to improvement of quality of the pack.

AVIATION EXPERTS TO SPEAK COMMERCIAL AVIATION

"Commercial Aviation" will be discussed by experts at the meeting of the Affiliated Technical Societies of Boston, to be held Thursday, Nov. 9, at 8 p. m., in the Harvard Hall, Tremont Temple. Speakers will include E. P. Warner, professor of aeronautical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Edward C. Chittenden, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The meeting is in view of the recent official designation of Boston as an airport.

HIGHWAYS TO BE KEPT OPEN HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 8 (Special).

Representatives of the chambers of commerce of Lowell, Haverhill, Manchester, N. H., Haverhill, Lawrence and other cities will attend a meeting to be held at the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce rooms on Nov. 13 to make plans for keeping the highways open during the coming winter. The suggestion that the trade organizations take some action was made by some of the operators of trucks.

RETAIL TRADE BOARD ELECTS Felix Vorenberg

has been elected for the third time president of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. S. St. John Morgan has been re-elected vice-president and Allan Forbes treasurer.

THE REV. C. F. DOLE TO SPEAK The Association to Abolish War

will meet at 3:30 p. m. Friday at Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, Boston. The Rev. Charles F. Dole, president of the association, will be among the speakers.

the House Congress, M. Joubert will introduce this subject.

2. What have the Labor organizations done and what can they do for the promotion of peace?

3. What have the governments and political bodies done and what is it possible for them to do for the promotion of peace?

4. What can be done through education and instruction for the establishment of the peace idea among the younger generations?

5. What may be done by private corporations for preventing war?

The French artist, M. Steinlein, has produced a picture showing the necessity of protecting the young against the horrors of war, which is to be distributed all over the world.

The congress will commence its deliberations just at the moment when the International Women's League for Peace and Freedom will have terminated its Hague Congress which starts on Dec. 7.

JUTE PRODUCTION LESS IN BENGAL

Present Yield Does Not Equal
World Demand

CALCUTTA, Sept. 30 (Special Correspondence).—How the production of jute has decreased in Bengal is plain from the final forecast of the crop for next season. Jute is one of the three great staple industries of Bengal, the others being rice and tea. Next season's crop is expected not to amount to more than 42-1.3 lakhs of bales, or an increase of two lakhs of bales on the figures for last year. It may be mentioned that the joint yield of these two years does not equal the total of 88 lakhs of bales to which the crop "fell" in the season of 1913-14. The next year the figure again rose to over an hundred lakhs of bales.

A slump in prices ensued on a record crop, coupled with a minimum demand on account of the war, and from this production has never recovered. Political propaganda on the part of non-cooperators, who have been urging the cultivation of rice for local consumption instead of jute for export, is also believed to have had an influence.

Palpably the present production is by no means equal to the world demand, and the mills are only meeting that demand by the existence of accumulated carry overs from previous stocks coupled with recent purchases.

BRITISH FIRM GAINS ADVANTAGES FROM 5-DAY WORKING WEEK

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 10.—During and since the war the workers in some of the industries in Great Britain have developed a new habit—the week-end habit. Textile factory workers in Lancashire, for example, by starting work earlier in the mornings on five days of the week, manage to avoid going to the factory at all on Saturdays. Freedom for a whole day is thus secured, and the advantages of the arrangement in the way of exercise and pleasure need no description.

How the system works in another trade, that of newspaper publishing, was recently described by the chairman of Benn Brothers, Ltd. First, the working week is retained, the five-day week has been retained and will continue so to be. Such a custom in the newspaper publishing trade is remarkable, in fact, unique. It causes sundry little inconveniences but these are found to be outweighed by the advantages. The chairman stated that his firm does more work in five days than most people do in 5½, and he expressed the opinion that if the practice became general it would lead to economy and efficiency. An even greater advantage he claimed for it when he stated that it would produce contentment, and would have a happy reaction on the industrial situation as a whole.

The treatment of disease, or their prevention, by antitoxins, serums and vaccines, is still very largely in the experimental stage, with grave doubts as to the value to the vast majority. Unfortunately, much of our literature on these subjects, including statistics, is the handiwork of charlatans who are interested, above all things, in the financial aspects of their production.

Mr. Garrison also quoted Dr. J. H. Tilden of Denver, Col., who wrote as follows in an article on "The Philosophy of Health," dated May, 1922: "Antitoxins as curative agents are an elaborately worked-out scheme—a pathological syllogism with a false premise. The same is true of the entire system of etiology and therapeutics. So splendidly worked out is the scheme of disease medicine that it is a shame that it is as false as witchcraft and the remedies on the order of a witch's brew. The theory of serum therapy and immunization is scientific hoodooism, and common-sense law and order are fast coming under its spell."

NO RENTS AT MUSCLE SHOALS FLORENCE, Ala., Nov. 4 (Special Correspondence).

There is now an acute housing shortage here and in other nearby Muscle Shoals. Realty firms report that in spite of an almost unprecedented building revival during the last year, there are no vacant houses, and little prospect of any, unless others are built.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 2 (Special Correspondence).

The Iowa state geological survey has issued a pamphlet, "Oil in Iowa," in response to numerous requests from Iowans, who contemplate investment in state oil wells. The booklet, in answer to a "bright prospect," which followed a survey made by the outside geologist. The state pamphlet says that while there are many isolated pockets of oil in Iowa, no flow of commercial value is to be found.

TRADE UNION LEAGUE TO HOLD CONGRESS FOR PEACE AT HAGUE

THE HAGUE, Oct. 10 (Special Correspondence).—The Board of the International Trade Union League has decided to hold a world congress for peace at The Hague from Dec. 10 until Dec. 15 of this year and the following program for discussion has been approved:

1. The necessity of concentrating all forces on one aim to promote peace and on the basis of the resolution of

Sold in larger cities by:

BOSTON—Filene's, BUFFALO—Adam-Melroe & Anderson, CHICAGO—Fisher, Nichols, Carson-Pirie-Scott, DALLAS—A. Harris & Co., DETROIT—Linn & Scruggs, EVANSTON—Kendall & Co., HARTFORD—J. C. Fox & Co., KANSAS CITY—Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., LOS ANGELES—W. Robinson & Co., MINNEAPOLIS—Jantzen's, L. S. Donaldson, NEW HAVEN—Frederick & Nelson, NEW YORK—Lord & Taylor, OAKLAND—Kahn's, PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker, PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl, Jos. Horv. Co., PORTLAND, ME.—Eastman Bros. & Hancock, SPOKANE—Spokane Dry Goods Co., SEATTLE—Frederick & Nelson, TOPEKA, KAN.—Fellner Stores Co., WASHINGTON—Kings, Palace, Lansburgh Bros.

EVERY WEEK MFG. CO.
Marshall Field Building CHICAGO 124 Tremont St., Boston Tel. Beach 6900

NEW IDEA IN HISTORY TEACHING BECOMES MODEL FOR COUNTRY

Massachusetts Manual for Grade Schools Sought by
Educators From All Parts of United States

Calls from all over the United States are being received by the Massachusetts State Board of Education for copies of its manual on United States history for grades VII and VIII, recently issued, which has been pronounced by educators to be the best thing of the kind in print. For three years the department has had in process the making of its course of study. The 15 committees that have had the work in charge have completed several of the courses and these have been published in pamphlet form, each the last word on its specific subject, civics, music, penmanship, and history.

Past Made Part of Present
History in its manual ceases to be a matter of chronology. It is made to vivify a past that is a part of today, while today attains a significance, in the words of those who are responsible for the form of the manual, it is hoped will "inculcate a high type of character, built on a growing appreciation of the sterling qualities that have found expression in the lives of our greatest heroes, statesmen and benefactors. Furthermore, history, feeling it does with social relationships, should be made especially fruitful in developing those ideals which are essential to worthy living in a democratic society."

The history of the United States must be made a vibrant story of the conquest of a continent, the making of a nation and the development of democratic institutions. America's entrance into the World War, it is shown, was to preserve the benefits of these institutions, not only for the people of America but the whole world.

With these ideals in mind the teacher sees the necessity for breadth of treatment. In the discovery period, for instance, she sees that it is not enough to draw up a mere list of names, arranged in groups according to nations, followed by dates and placed on an outline map.

Imagination Appealed To
These are helpful, but the objective is to have the class get the sense of

"discovery," and the motive which animated the discoverers. The imagination faculty is to be aroused. With the colonial period comes the inspiring stories of pioneer and backwoodsman.

In studying the events that led to the War for American Independence the free play of the imagination, so essential in the opening period of the story, gives way to careful reasoning. And so on through the story, with a conscious aim on the part of the teacher to inculcate a high type of character and develop worthy ideals. Realizing that two years are inadequate, at best, to give immature minds any considerable grasp of the fundamentals of the history of the United States, the teachers are impressed with the duty of making so wise a selection of material and so to emphasize its civic aspects that the pupils will acquire a foundation on which the structure of intelligent citizenship may safely be built.

Study in Perspective
Provision is made for adapting the study to the special interests and abilities of the pupils, for "history content is not a dead level which can be assigned in blocks of pages. It is like a diversified country with hills and mountain peaks, here and there, towering conspicuously above the horizon line." The importance of the even will, of course, determine the amount of time spent on it. The pamphlet further says:

Some lessons are fundamentally map lessons and should be so treated. Some are descriptive recitation lessons. Others are so difficult that dramatization and other devices should be employed as aids in visualizing the thought. Proper organization of history naturally demands that outlines and diagrams should be used, but these should be worked out by the class and should never be "let down from above." The assignment of special topics is a great incentive to good work, and progressive teachers of history will acquaint themselves with the various efforts being made to "socialize" the recitation. This work makes the pupil more active and self-reliant. It results in the formation of more definite opinions, encourages the courteous interchange of ideas and develops skill in discussion.

GIRLS AT RADCLIFFE GIVE THEIR SERVICES FOR WELFARE WORK

Following the custom established in past years, the Service Guild of Radcliffe College is providing girls who wish to do social service work with the opportunity to assist in various settlement houses and social centers. With two exceptions, however, they have confined their services to Cambridge organizations this year.

Seventeen students at Radcliffe are associated with seven different social organizations. They take part in a list of varied activities which includes the teaching of sewing and knitting, piano and vocal lessons, and also instruction in playing the ukulele. They also act as leaders for social clubs and gymnasium classes, lead groups in community singing, play the piano for classes and games, and tell stories. The organizations which benefit from this volunteer work are the Avon Home on Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge; the Cambridge Y. W. C. A.; the Cambridge Social Union; the Cambridge Neighborhood House; the Margaret Fuller House; the North Brighton House, and the Roxbury Neighborhood House.

ALIENS' CONTRIBUTION TO AMERICA IS CITED

"The colleges of America are the greatest laboratories for international friendship in the world," said Charles D. Hurry, traveling secretary of the world committee of the Y. M. C. A., addressing 1500 students and faculty members at the Boston University School of Business Administration. "The foreign students here are the future leaders of the world, and hold the secret of international peace and good will."

"The call to America is to overcome racial prejudice. In some of our cities, 75 per cent of the people are of foreign birth. They have given great gifts to our civilization. Take out of our libraries, our music halls and our colleges all the aliens and the gifts of aliens and see what is left."

Free to Executives This Brochure on CLEAN FLOORS

The business man can no longer ignore the problem of CLEAN FLOORS in his factory, office or store. It is inseparable from the whole problem of cleanliness and its influence upon thinking and working, on product and profit.

This book tells how electricity came to be applied to the problem—why it can actually get floors CLEAN.

SEND FOR YOUR copy today. For convenience use memo below, or drop us a line on your letterhead.

AMERICAN SCRUBBING EQUIPMENT CO.
General Offices: HANNAH, N.H.
District Offices in Principal Cities

"Clean Floors Reflect Clean Business"
FINNELL SYSTEM
OF ELECTRIC SCRUBBING

EXECUTIVE'S MEMO
American Scrubbing Equipment Co.,
4111 N. Collins St.,
Hannah, N.H.
Please send brochure shown
here to:

Firm Name.....
Address.....
My Name.....
Title.....

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All
Parts of United States and Canada

"Say it with Flowers"
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All
Parts of United States and Canada

Home Savings Bank
INCORPORATED 1869
75 Tremont Street, Boston 9, Mass.

Interest Begins
NOV. 10
Has Your Book
Visited the Bank
Recently?
Bring it in with a
deposit or to have
interest added.
Keep your account
alive.
Our hours 9 to 3,
Saturdays 9 to 2,
and for deposits
4 to 7.

CHICAGO SETTLING ZONING PROBLEMS

Commission Is to Allow Erection of Shops Along Many of the Boulevards

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Zoning is commanding a great deal of attention in Chicago at this time, when the final draft of a zoning ordinance is being prepared by the commission appointed for that purpose. One of the radical features of the new movement is recognition of the fact that Chicago's wonderful boulevards no longer are looked upon by experts as the city's most desirable residential streets.

"Fifteen years ago, when we had only carriages, the boulevards were undoubtedly the best streets on which to live," said Charles Bostrum, chairman of the zoning commission, "but today with the increased use of automobiles the streets are becoming noisy and filled with obnoxious gases, to say nothing of the danger to children living along them."

"In making the zoning ordinance we therefore will permit commercial shops, such as now front on Sheridan Road in uptown Chicago, to build up along the boulevard system in most districts. However, in those strictly residential sections, such as that north of Bryn Mawr Avenue on Sheridan Road, commercial enterprises will not be permitted."

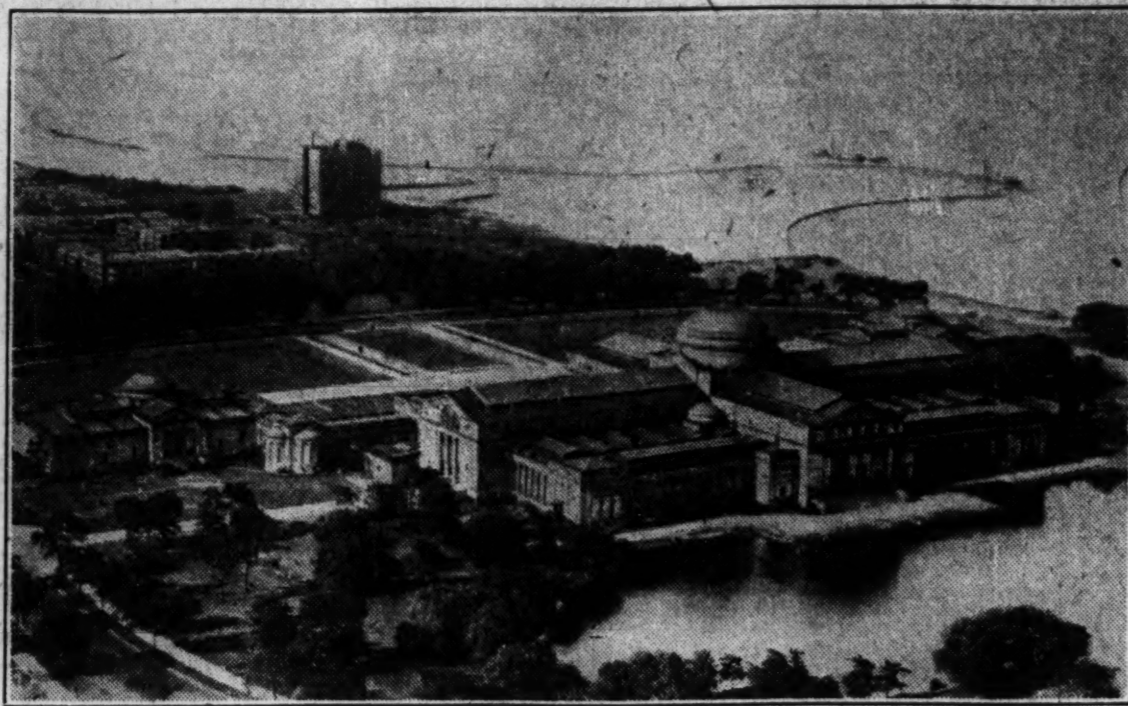
"Of course the boulevards near the parks will be restricted to residences. However, in the western section of the city, where industries skirt the system, the factories will be allowed to stay. We know the fact that Chicago permits factories adjacent to boulevards in some sections is not generally approved by town planners, but we are not building a show place, we are building a great city to house commerce and industry. The zoning changes should not effect the beauty of the boulevards, for the class of commercial buildings that will line the system will be of a high quality. Real estate values are sufficiently high to make quality necessary."

The building height phase of zoning seemed to be of special interest to real estate men. Charles M. Nichols, chairman of the zoning committee of the Chicago Real Estate Board, has announced arrangements for a series of meetings to which leading experts from all over the country are to be brought as speakers to talk on this subject.

The commission has not positively settled on the height of buildings issue and hearings on it are being called. Mr. Nichols stated that transportation facilities, street widths, fire fighting facilities and a number of other things enter into this. This problem and efforts to get public expressions on disputed sections is likewise taking up much time of those in charge of drafting the ordinance.

JUVENILE PROHIBITION SUCCESS
TOKYO, Oct. 27.—The Associated Press—Since April, 1919, the Japanese prohibition act has been in effect. It is reported that since the act became effective, the number of arrests of young men for drinking throughout Japan and its colonies has increased. The anti-alcohol league in support of the juvenile drinking prohibition movement.

AUSTRALIAN FRUIT FOR BRITAIN
LONDON, Oct. 26.—As the result of increased commerce between Australia and the mother country, a western Australian syndicate has been formed which will build eight new freight and fruit ships to operate between London and Australia. The ships will run also to South America, and the syndicate expects to keep the markets of the British Isles supplied with Australian fruit in all seasons.



Photograph by Higgins Aerial Photo Co.

Fine Arts Building of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago

CHICAGO WORLD FAIR BUILDING RESTORATION WELL UNDER WAY

Work on the Northeast Corner of Famous Fine Arts Structure May Be Carried Still Further

CHICAGO, Nov. 4 (Special)—George W. Maher, the architect chairman of the special committee in charge of the restoration of the northeast corner of the northeast pavilion of the famous Fine Arts Building of the World's Columbian Exposition, advises a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he hopes the work will be completed before winter. The contract for the reconstruction was let to John J. Early, inventor of the Early process, and he began actual work more than a month ago.

The contract states that the materials employed will be Portland cement, stucco, and reinforced concrete made and applied by the Early process, which deposits natural stone in granular form on the surface to which it is applied. The granules are bound together by Portland cement to form a strong, durable, permanent material and structure when in place. The concrete made by this process moves and cracks less than other concrete and has the permanency of fine concrete, marble or Bedford limestone. Furthermore the material keeps cleaner than marble.

"The building is being preserved to bring its beauty to the attention and consciousness of the public and to show that the reconstruction is a practical thing," Mr. Maher said. The Parthenon Building of the old Nashville Exposition was rehabilitated after the Early process and according to Mr. Maher "it was a wonderful job." Polychrome colors were used in the soffits and low relief molding to make the building more interesting. Soft colors following the method of polychrome coloring will be employed on the Fine Arts Building to accentuate the beauty of the structure in certain places. The Greeks used a similar method on their temples. It takes away the monotony and lends artistic charm to the whole. Lordo Taff's Fountain of Time in Chicago is also being made permanent by the Early process.

By demonstrating the possibilities

of this work, Mr. Maher said they expected to rouse the interest of the public in the restoration of the entire Fine Arts Building. "The whole idea," he said, "is to present the matter in such a way to the public, both by reality and through the public press, that the people will request the authorities to have it come to a vote."

The building belongs to the public and is on public property, and the public can call for the issuing of bonds by a referendum vote or for some other means of providing funds in a way that will not strain the resources of any one group. Almost in every instance where people have been properly informed on a subject of civic and in this case national importance and the value of the project has been presented, they are in favor of it.

Credit is due Chicago's club women for being far-sighted enough to recognize what the saving of the beautiful and historic relic means to the cultural character of our country. Mr. Maher originally brought the condition of the building to the attention of the American Institute of Architects, Illinois Chapter, and they sponsored the project. However, the first club to really begin the work was the Arché Club, a member of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs in the second congressional district. Subsequently \$7000 was raised under the leadership of Mrs. Albion Headburg, chairman of the Arts Committee of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs. As Mr. Maher said, "It took the women to put it over."

The entire cost of rehabilitation will be \$1,640,000 and Mr. Maher believes that the work will be done, for he said, "The apparently impossible often happens. The city was about to tear the world-famous structure down, but the plan to save it happily intervened." The next step is to save it entirely.

TRAFFIC BURDEN IS LIGHTENED
Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Efforts to lessen Chicago's street traffic congestion are being made by the city council, which is designating several major cross-city thoroughfares "through streets" and requiring all vehicles to come to a stop

before entering or crossing them, thus giving traffic on these streets the right of way. Markings similar to those along the city boulevards will be put up at intersections. All kinds of vehicular traffic will be permitted, thus making "through streets" different from boulevards, on which only passenger automobiles are allowed.



Quite an interesting announcement relative to
Foster Hosiery
for Women and Children

Now that our European connections are again able to execute special orders we have made arrangements to show during the autumn and winter seasons several exclusive lines of Foster Hosiery.

THE FOSTER SERVICE STOCKING IS SOLD AT \$2.00—IT IS WORTHY OF THE FOSTER NAME

F. E. FOSTER & COMPANY

115 NORTH WABASH AVENUE and
The Foster Drake Hotel Shop, CHICAGO
BALTIMORE AVENUE at the Corner of
ELEVENTH STREET, KANSAS CITY



Washington Shirts
are GUARANTEED
shirts—"Guaranteed"
with us means a new
shirt if you say so.

WASHINGTON

Ten Stores for Men
CHICAGO - KANSAS CITY
MINNEAPOLIS - ST. PAUL
CLEVELAND

Miss Rockwell Miss Stamat

CAPITOL TEA ROOM
In the Loop, Chicago

Where particular people find Perfection in food, Reason in prices

LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA DINNER
Second Floor Republic Building
State St. at Adams

The Seville

4144 Sheridan Road, Chicago
Apartments Completely Furnished
No lease required
Excellent cafe in building
One block to Elevated.
Bus at door.
Telephone Lakeside 9000
ALBERT F. GIDDINGS, Mgr.

WE RECEIVE ORDERS FOR CHRISTMAS CARDS AND ENGRAVINGS
The Luggage & Art Shoppe

3211 Lawrence Avenue Juniper 9261
Just West of Kedzie
CHICAGO
No engraving order after December 1.

TONS OF MONEY MOVED IN STREETS

Transfer of \$50,000,000 From Chicago Reserve Bank

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Two hundred and fifty tons of money, about \$50,000,000, were moved through the streets of Chicago's congested downtown district during the last few days. It was learned yesterday, with the announcement of the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank that it has completed moving all valuables from the old home to the new \$7,500,000 building at La Salle and Adams streets, where it is now installed.

The new treasure house, protected by 3,500,000 tons of steel and enormous masses of reinforced concrete, has storage room available in its vaults for all the gold of the federal reserve system, more than \$3,000,000, should an emergency ever arise to make its transfer advisable.

The bank has a total gold reserve of about \$517,000,000, but much of this had been kept in Washington because storage facilities in the old building were not available. A large part of this gold will eventually be returned to Chicago and stored, it was announced.

TOWN WILL PLANT ROSES

TEMPLE, Tex., Nov. 4 (Special Correspondence)—The Woman's Parliament of Temple, in which all women's clubs and civic organizations are represented, has outlined plans for "Plant Rose Days" as a part of a campaign to beautify the city. The Mayor has agreed to issue a proclamation designating Dec. 4, 5 and 6 as such days. Fifty thousand rose bushes for planting at that time have been ordered.

IT IS A FACT

BUY THE CATARACT

THAT THE

1900 CATARACT

Electric Washing Machine

WILL WASH CHILDREN'S CLOTHES PERFECTLY CLEAN

Without Rubbing, in Less Time

See a Demonstration at any of our stores

A. W. KRATZ

2400 West Madison Street..... Phone Nevada 1400
4021 West Madison Street..... " " 1400
4021 West Madison Street..... " " 1400
2323 Milwaukee Avenue..... " Humboldt 1400
2323 Milwaukee Avenue..... " Humboldt 1400
2323 Milwaukee Avenue..... " Humboldt 1400
645 East 3rd Street..... " Hyde Park 1140

CHICAGO, ILL.

We will clean one rug free with a Hoover Suction Sweeper. Just phone us.

Attractive Gift Novelties

SPANISH POTTERY & ITALIAN GOOSE BOWLS

Unique and decorative in character

IMPORTED DECKLE-EDGE HAND MADE

STATIONERY French, Italian and Swedish

ENGRAVED AND HAND-COLORED GREETING CARDS

for Christmas and all other occasions

Christmas Greeting Cards Engraved to Order

GIFT, ART & MUSIC SHOP

THOMAS W. HATCH, PUB., INC.

104 So. Michigan Avenue, CHICAGO

Rooms 614-615-616 Ask for our catalog.

Beautiful Your Home With
Silk-Tone The Beautiful
For Sanitary, Durable, and
Washable Flat Wall Finish

1247 Belmont Ave. Chicago, Ill.
E. 6th St. St. Paul, Minn.

Our Brand Insures Quality in all paints, enamels and varnishes.

A guarantee of comfort in the winter is wool hose — warm, soft, and smart, in several colors and weights — ribbed and plain. 75c and more.

Ambrose J. Krier

Wilson Ave. at Kenmore
Uptown Chicago

Coke McLain
Pioneer Cleaners & Dyers

Main Office and Works:
820 East Pershing Road

Frank Haracher CHICAGO

Pluff Rugs Made from Old Rugs

HARMONY
Rug and Carpet Cleaners

834 E. 58th Street CHICAGO Hyde Park 8747

WOODWARD HOLMES & PLUM
Men's Wear

2437 East Madison Street
CHICAGO

FURS
COMPARE OUR VALUES
Get our estimate on
Remodeling and Repairing
Arthur Felber Fur Co.
(Manufacturing Furriers)
25 N. Dearborn St. Chicago
Phone State 8383

COLBY AND ASHLEY
ACCOUNTANTS

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS

29 So. LaSalle St. Tel. Central 5141
CHICAGO

Parker's Cafe
Hyde Park Blvd. at
Lake Park Avenue
CHICAGO
Chicken Dinner \$1.00

E. ABRAHAMSON
REALTOR

1909 Irving Park Boulevard
Westinghouse, 0126
CHICAGO

See my list of cottages, bungalows and apartments for sale.

"For a Real Chicken Dinner"
THE ELMER CAFE
FORMERLY THE LAURA JACOBSON
1806 East 47th Street CHICAGO

PHONE OAKLAND 1885
TABLE D'HOTE SERVICE

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Monitor.

LYON & HEALY
"Everything Known in Music" in your neighborhood store. Apartment Grand Piano, Victrolas, Victor Records, Banjos, Saxophones, Sheet Music, etc. Convenient terms arranged. Rush deliveries to all parts of the city.
4646 Sheridan Road
1018 East 63rd Street
Chicago

STEBBINS
means more than merely a large stock from which to select

CUTLERY
True, the variety is great, for here are represented the leading manufacturers. But of prime importance to you is the fact of quality. You will always find our prices low.

Stebbins Hardware Co.
15 to 21 W. Van Buren Street
Just West of State Street, CHICAGO

BETWEEN MEALS
There is no better food than BOWMAN'S MILK for that "between-meals hunger."

Bowman Milk
MILK COMPANY
CHICAGO

Established 1890
Edgewater Laundry Company
CLEANERS-DYERS
LAUNDERS
5535-5541 Broadway, CHICAGO
We specialize in Family Wash and Wet Wash
Phone Edgewater 6000

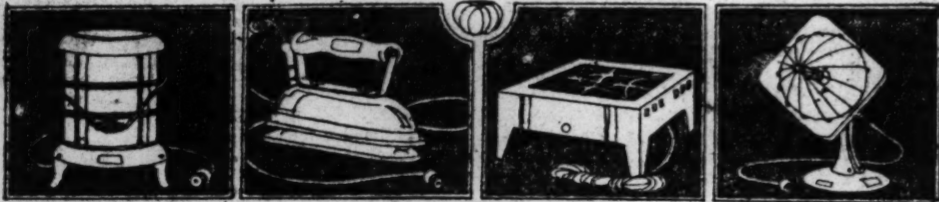
Phone Wellington 120-121 H. A. SHEARER
CLEANERS OF FINE RUGS
CITY COMPRESSED AIR & VACUUM CO.
4150 North Clark Street
CHICAGO

DEWAR & CARRINGTON
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

for STEAM, HOT WATER, VAPOR & HEAT SYSTEMS OF HEATING, VENTILATION, POWER PIPING AND GENERAL STEAMFITTING
153 North Desplaines Street
CHICAGO
Telephone Maymarket 0810

The "Better" Millinery \$4.00 to \$12.00
The HOUSE OF MARTIN
1223 Avenue B
and 1017 East 4th St.
CHICAGO

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co CHICAGO



A Selling of Housewares Needs for Colder Days
Electrical Heaters and Fittings, Low Priced

Colder mornings emphasize the convenience of portable heaters. A convenient type of electric heater in black enamel and nickel finish, special, \$6.

Adjustable Electric Heaters with Wire Guard, Ebonized Handle, Reflector, \$7.50.

Oil heaters, 1-gallon tank capacity. Finished in black enamel and with nickel trimming. Specially priced in this selling at \$7.95.

Electric hot plates for
toasting, broiling, frying.
Round or square shape,
\$1.75.

Electric heating pads, soft
and flexible, covered with
eiderdown, and with 9-foot
cord. 3 heats. \$8.

Electric flat iron, finished
in nickel, with stand and six-
foot cord. An excellent value
at \$3.25.

Air Moisteners in Aluminum or Bronze Finish, 50c Each

Sixth Floor, South

Mme. Hosae
Halter of Gowns, Suits and Hats
NEW ADDRESS
717 MARSHALL FIELD ANNEX
Central 2829
CHICAGO

Established 1894
BORNHOFF
SIGN WORK
BROKERS'
BLACKBOARDS
Telephone Wabash 2887-0886
"The Bookery" Chicago

WE RECEIVE ORDERS FOR CHRISTMAS CARDS AND ENGRAVINGS
The Luggage & Art Shoppe
3211 Lawrence Avenue Juniper 9261
Just West of Kedzie
CHICAGO
No engraving order after December 1.

WOMEN'S STATUS IMPROVED IN RUSSIA UNDER REVOLUTION

Mrs. Alexandra Kollontai, Well-Known Feminist, Speaks
on Effects of Soviet Economic Policy

MOSCOW, Oct. 10 (Special Correspondence).—"The Revolution has been a most powerful factor in the emancipation of Russian women. First of all it has given them entire political equality with men. This idea has permeated the whole nation to such an extent that women are habitually elected to the Soviets, even in the most remote and backward villages. Our revolution has also brought about a change in the relations of men and women which I regard as much more fundamental than mere political equality. It has laid down the principle of woman's economic independence. This principle was very literally carried into effect at the time when we had compulsory labor in Russia. Practically all women worked outside their homes at this time, except those who had many children and those who were expecting babies. The State gave them equal rations, in food and clothing, with the men. And the children were fed through the mother, not through the father. This was a very concrete recognition of woman's claims as a mother, and of her right to an independent economic existence."

This was how Mrs. Alexandra Kollontai summed up her conception of what the Russian revolution has done for Russian women. No one, perhaps, is better qualified to speak on the subject. Born of an old aristocratic family, Mrs. Kollontai was an ardent radical and feminist before the revolution. She was Commissioner of Social Welfare in the first Soviet cabinet, and she has been a tireless worker in this field ever since. Recently she has been appointed Russian representative in Norway, thereby earning the double distinction of being the first woman in Russian history to hold the posts of cabinet minister and diplomatic representative.

Mrs. Kollontai, being asked how far the new economic policy had changed the status which Russian women enjoyed during the early years of the revolution, replied: "Some of the effects of the new economic policy have certainly been discouraging. Our state is poor, and is concentrating its resources upon the task of rebuilding our shattered industries. Consequently we have been compelled to curtail our social work. We are not able to support nearly as many schools, kindergartens and children's homes as we need. Then the Government, in its effort to make the factories operate more efficiently, has discharged many of the least skilled workers; and these unskilled workers are mostly women. Consequently we have unemployment and other evils."

"Of course we Russian women who are interested in social betterment are fighting this condition; and I think we are beginning to meet with success. The Commissariat of Labor has already approved our suggestion to guarantee employment to a certain percentage of women in every industry. Then we are collecting data on the trades and occupations in which women have proved most efficient; and we are attempting to secure that women shall be given preference in these lines of work. We are trying to protect unemployed women against being put out of their homes and we are organizing producers' co-operatives to give women employment, especially in the needle trades."

The Library

The London Library

HAVING tried in vain to determine, with the assistance of a guide-book map, where to get down from the bus to reach a public library in one of the London boroughs, I appealed to my seat-mate for help. After giving me careful directions as to how to reach the public library she said, "Have you ever visited the London Library?" "No," I replied. "What sort of a library is it?" "It's a library where you get almost any book you want any time you want it," she replied. "It's in St. James's Square."

The idea of such a library was so attractive that a few days later I set out for St. James's Square, which proved to be one of those quiet little oases in which London abounds, little islands of rest walled by silences which surround and separate them from the roaring traffic and the ceaseless tramping of millions of feet.

The Workman Knew

I had gathered the impression from the remark of my chance companion on the bus that this library was a sort of combined public and circulating library; that is, a library in which anyone may read without paying a fee and from which one may take books home, paying a certain sum daily for the privilege. This impression was confirmed by an I said, which occurred while I was searching for a passage leading from Jermyn Street to St. James's Square. I finally entered a jewelry shop which evidently had what is known as an "exclusive clientele" and asked several fine-looking persons where the London Library was. No one could tell me, but a man in shirt-sleeves, washing the front door-step, heard the question, got up and came in, saying, "I'll show the lady," which he did, walking a few steps to the corner, and, "There it is, not two minutes' walk, at the end of the street," said he.

The hospitable entrance to the library introduces one to a long room with red druggist on the floor and solid-looking counters on either side. Behind these counters are business-like attendants who make the visitor feel like a guest long expected and welcome.

Royalty and Peers
In order that I might fully understand the process of getting books for home reading, I asked for a copy of the rules, and was courteously given a pamphlet, on the first page of which I read, "Patron: His Majesty the King; President: The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour; Trustees: The Right Hon. The Duke of Northumberland, The Right Hon. The Earl of Rosebery, K. G., and Henry Yates Thompson, Esq." I said, "This is surely no ordinary library, free to the chance passer-by," and read on:

"The London Library contains over 300,000 volumes. About 7000 works of current literature, with some older and rarer volumes are added yearly. Persons are admitted to membership on the recommendation of a subscriber, subject to the approval of a committee. The entrance fee is 3 guineas, and the yearly subscription is the same amount."

"Members residing in London (within 15 miles of the general post office) are allowed 10 volumes at a time, and members residing in the country, 15. For an extra subscription of £1 a year, a member is entitled to have five additional volumes at a time, or to have a further copy of any new work that is in the library purchased for him, should no copy be available at the time."

"Members leaving a deposit can have books forwarded to their addresses by post, rail, or other conveyance."

"New books may be kept 14 days; others two months; and all books may be changed as often as desired."

Courtesy to an American
Horried at my presumption in having invaded a place patronized by royalty, conducted by peers and guarded by carefully-worded rules, I closed the book and explained to the attendant who had given it to me that I had not quite understood the pur-

pose and functions of the library. My speech evidently betrayed my nationality, for he expressed himself as pleased to welcome an American and offered to show me the library.

So I was conducted to the "presses." Such shelves, miles and miles of them, all of steel framework in large well lighted, well ventilated galleries, with heavy glass floors! The books are arranged under subjects by authors, and at the end of each press is posted a list of the class-numbers of books in that press.

The neat bindings of the books, the orderliness of their arrangement, and the complete absence of dust and fingermarks testify to the business ability as well as to the literary knowledge of the present librarian.

Comfort in the Reading Room

The reading room is directly above the long "delivery room" on the first floor. It is exactly like a well-furnished private library in a gentleman's house. The open fireplace and leather-cushioned armchairs promise comfort on a winter's afternoon, and the big windows, with outlook on the trees of the Square, admit a cool, delightful breeze on a hot summer's day.

The plan for this library was suggested by Thomas Carlyle. It is stated that in 1840, when he was reading for his Cromwell, he had the greatest difficulty in obtaining the works he needed for use at home; hence his conception of the ideal

which has developed into the present London Library.

The writer of today can scarcely realize the difficulties under which men like Carlyle, Macaulay, Froude, and Green labored. There was no public library from which they could borrow books to take home. The collections of books in the British Museum had to be used on the spot. Club or college libraries were open to only a favored few, and the ordinary "circulating libraries" furnished only works of fiction and travel.

It is not to be wondered at that a capital of £2000 was readily subscribed for the establishment of a lending

library to be maintained by private subscription for the use of scholars, which should provide the literary tools necessary to them in their own homes, thus avoiding the many inconveniences and annoyances incident to reading in a public room.

Carlyle's Approval and His Notes

Carlyle was so pleased with the facilities offered by the library that he relied on it almost entirely for his reading and spoke of the librarian as "the only real bibliographer in Great Britain," an opinion to which his good wife refused to subscribe.

The habit of marking books is not confined to naughty boys, for Carlyle marked practically every book he used. At the end of eloquent passages it was his custom to draw a pair of ass's ears.

M. Guizot, the French historian, made good use of the library and was loud in its praises. He spoke especially of the help it was to a writer to have the use of books at his own home instead of being obliged to work in a large public reference room. Thackeray, it is said, used the histories in which the library is rich, while writing "The Virginians" in order to obtain information regarding the kind of breeches General Wolfe wore.

The London Library has been enriched from time to time by presents of books collected by author-members of means, who have been writing on some special subject, and many of these members have also rendered service to the library by suggesting for purchase long lists of books relating to the history or literature of certain periods.

During the war the German section of the library was frequently visited by harassed secretaries in quest of up-to-date information; it is stated that on one occasion an important council was forced to pause in its deliberations while anxious inquiries were made among the publishers for a certain German work that was at length run to ground in St. James's Square. In Government libraries at

this time scant consideration was given to the possibility of any real usefulness being attached to anything that had to do with Germany. In one instance, when an entire departmental library was stored in the cellars of a certain Government office in such a way as to render it inaccessible, a body of literary men, carefully selected, was commissioned to write a series of handbooks, the contents of which was to be based on data contained in these unobtainable books. Fortunately the London Library was able to furnish the requisite material.

Among the library books lost in war time were novels by Conrad and Conan Doyle, which went down with Lord Kitchener, who had long been a member of the library.

The library has numbered among its members the foremost British writers. Among its presidents we find the names of Carlyle, Tennyson, and Sir Leslie Stephen. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, who is now president, said at a recent meeting:

"The work done by the London Library in the past has been a great work and they are accumulating a store of knowledge in an available form for which every student within reach of the institution has reason to be thankful. I am not sure that there is a parallel to it in the rest of the world. I am sure there is no parallel to it in this country."

OBSERVE ARMISTICE DAY
The board of managers of the New York Cotton Exchange has passed a resolution to suspend trading for two minutes, beginning at 11 a. m. on Armistice Day.



Drawn from photograph © W. F. Roberts, in "Carlyle and the London Library," Chapman & Hall, London
The Entrance Hall of the London Library With Its Statue of Thomas Carlyle



Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability. He does not undertake to hold himself or the newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Mill Girl and Her Shawl

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In the issue of Oct. 13 of The Christian Science Monitor the following passage occurs on the Editorial page, column 4:

"There is no reason why she (the Lancashire mill girl) should abandon her traditional garb (the shawl and bonnet) with generations of her kind, pass before either of these sensible articles of attire is abandoned."

As one who has had many years' experience of social work (under a Government department) would you permit me to say a few words in regard to the passing of the shawl-on cloths and their uses I am silent!

I do not know the Lancashire lassie but I know fairly well her sisters in Scotland and the north of Ireland and I think I may say that among those of us who are interested in the mill girl there are few of us who desire the shawl to remain. And why? Let us think for a moment. What is more picturesque than the shawl? In all its forms it adds grace, beauty and dignity—who but would prefer the typical shawl-wearing figure to that clothed in cheap finery? From the exquisite embroidery from Spain which cloaks the modern opera-going Parisienne to the black garment which clothes in mot lines the Irish peasant, is it not artistic and charming? Yes, we shall agree to all that, but what of the mill girl?

The shawl covers a multitude of sins of omission. Alas! The shawl stands too often for dirt and untidiness. It gathers dust and dirt to itself and retains it—it is carelessly pulled over the untidy dress and hair—and what hair even if tidy can withstand the pressure of a constantly slipping shawl? Hooks and eyes, skirts and blouses may make a woman look like a queen, and who is to know? What wonder that the "shawlie" is deemed to be of a lower grade than her more carefully dressed sister? A hat and coat may be tidy but they are revealing the shawl conceals. I recollect discussing the matter with a group of earnest social workers. I was told that a mill girl will slip out to the streets of an evening and shawl-clad, identity half, or wholly concealed, will mingle with the throng. "She will do or say things in a shawl she would never dream of doing or saying in her hat and coat," and this in a country where a girl's virtuous, witty tongue can well start passions too easily aroused.

Pray pardon me for taking up so much of your time on such a comparatively unimportant matter.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Sustaining the Prohibition Law

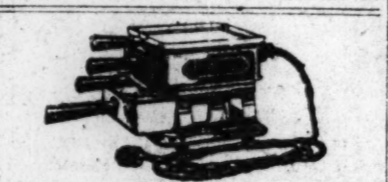
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Prohibition has been brought about in effect, it is true, but the advocates of prohibition will have a hard fight ahead of them if they expect to maintain the Prohibition Amendment in the future. The wets of this country, and particularly the wets of European countries which prohibition has not yet affected, are organizing fast, and threatening ominously to overthrow the law in this country—a law which has only been brought about by so much hard work and suffering. It is high time that the advocates of prohibition were organizing in a determined stand against any attempts of the wets to abolish the Prohibition Law; and that the leading newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets in the land, of which your own great paper is a notable example, as well as the leading lecturers, preachers and statesmen of the land, should be prepared to uphold the law against all contenders. From the pulpit, and from the platform, from the press, and from the people, there should issue forth an eloquent appeal against alcohol, which poisons the body, dulls the mind, and demoralizes men.

Is the great work of Frances Willard to be undone? Are the many years of patient toil and sacrifice, which she has so nobly devoted to the cause of humanity, to come to nothing because of our indolence? Are we going to permit the free use of alcoholic drugs to return again to this country, and again cause so much brutality, barbarity, and suffering? To people with a reasonable amount of common sense or human sympathy, the only answer to these questions is conclusively and irrefragably no! Then how are we to back up our sentiments against alcohol? By zealously backing up the movements, upholding prohibition, and by protecting ourselves against the attempts of the European wets to overthrow this reform; and with caution and prudence, and not with reckless and careless zeal, with which some people tried to force prohibition on Europe, gradually persuade all sensible people in the world to our way of thinking.

E. DEXTER BROWN.

Germantown, Pa., Nov. 4, 1922.



Cooks 3 things at once
Makes Waffles too!

The Armstrong Table Stove is a complete, practical stove. You can prepare a whole meal on it right at the table. A complete set of aluminum utensils comes with it which consists of a deep broiling pan with plate, egg cups and rack, a griddle for frying and making hot cakes, a toaster, brown both sides of the bread at once, and a waffle maker that makes delicious waffles without turning.

Complete with come-apart plug and attachment to \$16.50 operate on any current.

We have a Shopping Dept. for your convenience. A letter or telephone message is all that is necessary.

"IF IT'S FROM GROSS IT'S GOOD"
GROSS HARDWARE
26 420 THIRD ST. PHONE GRAND 3-50
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

UNIVERSITY SUMMER SESSIONS UNDER TENT PROVE A SUCCESS

Wisconsin Experiment at Lake Mendota a Few Years Ago
Now an Established Institution

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 4 (Special Correspondence).—What is known as the tent colony of the summer session of the University of Wisconsin comprised a larger number of campers this year than in any former year of its existence. About 150 students from 10 states this year chose the heavily-wooded shores of Lake Mendota near Eagle Heights for a residence and place of study during the six weeks of the session.

The groves where the university planted this summer colony are about one and a half miles from the campus, and reached by one of the most attractive stretches of highway to be found in the State, as well as by water conveyance. The site commands a view of the city with the stately dome of the capitol in the background, and the university buildings forming a foreground to the picture.

The colony was an idea of Prof. S. H. Goodnight, dean of men and director of the University of Wisconsin summer session, and when he asked the regents to allow him to permit people to tent on the shore of Mendota and placed the colony, after consultation with the business manager, near the cottage at the end of the drive, in order that drinking water might be convenient, there were built perhaps 10 platforms that summer and there were about that many tents there—25 or 30 people.

Started to Enlarge It

These reported enthusiastically on the experiment and Dr. Goodnight started out the next year to enlarge it. The next year the colony was a little larger but began to have its troubles. The well water proved inadequate; they wanted a pier; there was no place where they could study. However, it looked like such a good thing and some people had enjoyed it so much that Dr. Goodnight persevered.

As an example, one high school professor from a small Indiana town, who was on a small salary, and had a wife and four children, and who was anxious to come to summer session, but could ill afford to do so, kept very exact account of his expenses and showed triumphantly at the end of the session that, not counting railroad fares, he and his entire family had lived in the colony for six weeks for just about the same amount that it would have cost him alone to lodge and board in town. They caught perch in the lake, they had their dry groceries sent from a mail order house in one consignment. The mail walked back and forth from classes, and it was amazing how cheaply they had tented through the summer.

It was this class of people Dr. Goodnight had in mind in continuing the colony, in keeping it primitive, and in not putting in expensive improvements, in order that the colony might be kept absolutely free. The university has never charged rental of any kind, only an advance payment of the summer session fee as a guarantee of good faith.

Transportation difficult

In the following year a deep well was driven, a concrete well platform put on, and a good iron pump, so that the colony has had excellent water every season. The carpentering and cement work classes in the manual arts department were looking for practice projects, so they built a

screened study hall with concrete piers, and also built concrete stair steps and a pier base on the lake shore. The university then put a long pier out, making a good landing place for the mail boats, launches, etc. These things added greatly to the comforts and convenience of the campers.

During the early years there was great difficulty finding transportation. The Lake Mendota Boat Line made the camp, but the hours were inconvenient, and the fares were rather high. There were no cars there, but some people solved the question by bicycles. For a time the College Hills Company ran a bus out to that suburb, and they were persuaded to go on to the tent colony for the convenience of the campers.

All this transportation service was very unreliable, however, and very unsatisfactory. It is only gradually that these various questions have been satisfactorily solved. Sometime about 1916 the university acquired the so-called Wolf cottage adjoining the tent colony. Some three or four years ago A. F. Gallistel, the superintendent of grounds and buildings, moved into the cottage with his family for the summer and he was placed in charge of the tenting colony. Mr. Gallistel has taken the deepest interest in it all and has conducted it in exemplary fashion. Every year platforms are repaired, a few new ones built and the last fall a road was laid down to the colony, and it is a very prosperous and happy little place. There was by far the largest number of tents in the colony this summer that have ever been there and it is growing in popularity.

The tent colony has developed into more than was ever dreamed of when it was started. It was the thought merely to provide a cheap tenting place for the underpaid scholars, whose families were there to enjoy the lake shore while father lived cheaply and went to school. That is still the idea, and Dr. Goodnight is trying to keep it that way. The transportation has long since been solved by the fact that there are 15 or 20 cars in the colony every summer.

H. Hammersmith
Jeweler
Flat and Hollow Silverware
Repair Work—Cleaning
Platinum Bar Pins
205-205 Milwaukee Building
MILWAUKEE

Nature's
Flowers
128 Cass St., MILWAUKEE

ALL TYPES OF
LIGHT AND POWER
INSTALLATIONS
A. W. Devos Electric Co.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
348 East Water St., Milwaukee
Phone Broadway 100

Sit Now
FOR YOUR
CHRISTMAS PHOTO
Bonnie J. Brown
PHOTOGRAPHER OF
CHILDREN'S PICTURES
LISBON AVENUE at 36TH STREET
MILWAUKEE

"Say it with Flowers"
E. WELKE CO.
"The House of
Roses"
718 Upper Third Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SAVE FUEL
Have your Heating Plant remodeled for efficient service.
W. A. BOWERS HEATING CO.
484 Market Street MILWAUKEE
Phone Broadway 1197

THILL'S HAND LAUNDRY
131 ONEIDA STREET
Phone Broadway 886 Milwaukee, Wis.
FINE HAND WORK

INCOME TAX ACCOUNTANT
MISS N. A. YAPP
Public Accountant and Systematizer
Financial Statements Audits
436 Wells Bldg. Tel. Broadway 780
MILWAUKEE

Tillemans
CANDLES
PASTRY
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SERVICE
216 GRAND AVENUE MILWAUKEE

Men's Knox Hats
Ladies' Fine Furs
Furs remodeled and repaired.
HOSCH BROS. CO.
92 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee

Parker Duofold
Fountain Pens
Order your Christmas Greeting Cards now while the selection is greatest.
Bunde & Upmeyer Co.
Jewelers—Milwaukee
Pinehurst Arcade Building
Where Quality is Always Represented

MILWAUKEE COMMERCIAL
427 GRAND AVE. BANK FIFTH ST.
The People's Bank of Service
solicits
YOUR BANKING BUSINESS
Checking and Savings Accounts
ASK ABOUT OUR MORTGAGE LOANS

THE PLUCKHAN SHOPS
(Frederick Pluckhan)
407-5 Milwaukee Street
MILWAUKEE
BLOUSERS SWEATERS CORSETS LINGERIE

THE GRACE CLEANING SHOP
GRACE M. YORG
FOR WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL
377 Jefferson St., MILWAUKEE
Phone Broadway 1502

MULTIGRAPHING SERVICE COMPANY
MULTIGRAPHING MINIOGRAPHING
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY
Phone Broadway 2885 434-7 Wells Bldg.
B. M. Ferch, Mgr. MILWAUKEE

FOR RENT
MODERN EAST SIDE UPPER FLAT
711 MARLYND AVE.
Six Rooms, Bath, Hot Water Heat.
RENTAL \$75.00 PER MONTH
CHARLES E. OLDENBURG
583 THIRD STREET MILWAUKEE
Phone Lincoln 927

Louis Hallbach
FURS
3605 North Avenue
MILWAUKEE

L. BREITHAUP PRINTING COMPANY
PRINTING
Pamphlets
TRACTS
AND CONVICTS
427-431 Broadway, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Carolin's
More Beautiful Than Ever
LADIES' UMBRELLAS
FOR CHRISTMAS
Copper Hammer
Wells Building, 123 Wisconsin St., MILWAUKEE

George Watts & Son
Retailers of
FINE CHINA AND GLASSWARE
HOWARD M. WATTS, Manager
424 Milwaukee St., MILWAUKEE

PORT OF RANGOON BEATS ITS RECORDS

Commissioners Report Figures for Past Year Highest Ever Experienced

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Citizens of Rangoon in particular and of Burma in general may justifiably take pride in the latest report of the port commissioner. Although a setback to the trade of the port was anticipated on account of trade depression, none in fact took place. In fact the traffic handled during last year reached the highest figure on record. Receipts from river dues afford a good indication of traffic movement and in this respect in the aggregate the port very nearly regained the pre-war level of 1913-14—a record year, and when surcharges are taken into account, the river dues exceeded all previous records.

The volume of traffic was also the highest known and the general vitality of the port trade enabled the commissioners to face the question of their increased working costs with more equanimity than would otherwise have been the case. Up to the present Burma has mainly relied on its magnificent system of waterways and the bulk of the merchandise, both imported and exported, has been waterborne. Most important of all of course is the further development of the port of Rangoon itself in order to meet the growing trade of Burma and to make it grow still further.

A very important scheme has been projected in conjunction with the Rangoon Development Trust, and as soon as trade and finance permit the work will be undertaken and should have a most beneficial effect on the trade both of the port and the city. Minor improvements are proceeding all the time. The latest statistics on the subject are somewhat behindhand, but show that as regards income and expenditure, Rangoon comes fourth in the ports of India and Burma.

NEW CLUBHOUSE FOR LEGION POST

Kansas City Home to Be Remodeled at Once

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Nov. 4 (Special Correspondence)—Kansas City is to have a fine new clubhouse for the American Legion—a place where the soldiers may go at night and exchange stories of the war days and their old outfit, a place, also, where they may hold dances, fairs, rallies and the like and one other activities that have characterized the work of Kansas City's different posts of this national former service men organization.

The house is the Sammons home at 379 Broadway, in the south part of the town. In the heart of the most exclusive residential district in town, the Sammons house has been a landmark since it was built in 1898. The local American Legion Trust Fund Association bought it for \$28,000.

The house will undergo extensive alterations immediately. A large assembly hall will fill most of the first floor, and a stucco addition will be built to provide a spacious dining room. The place has 18 large rooms now, and some of them will be made into smaller ones. The 100 feet south of it are vacant and the legion plans an addition there, also.

KANSAS TO FIGHT SPREAD OF KLAN

American Constitutional Society Is Formed at Independence

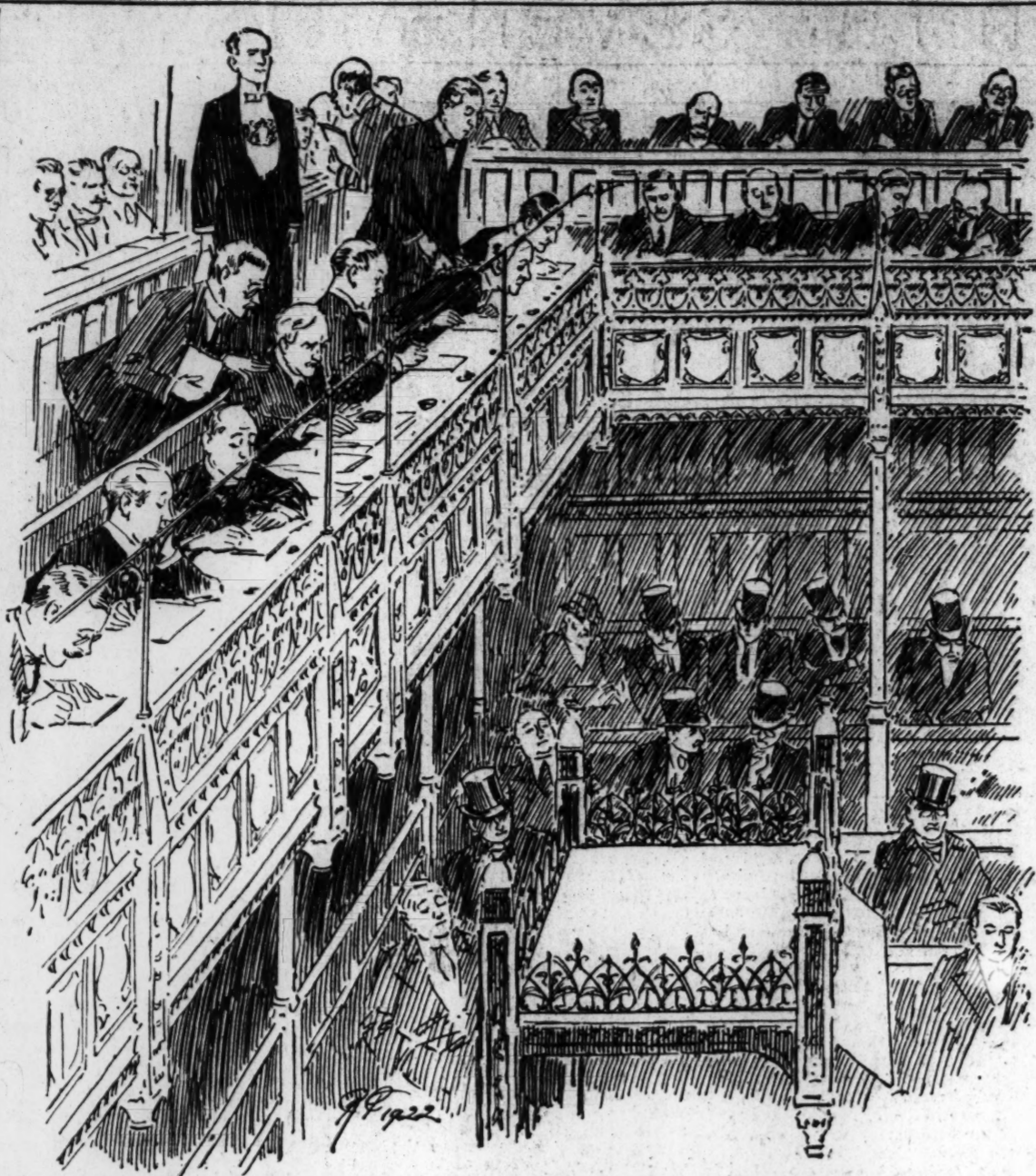
TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Kansas is setting a "back-fire" to check the spread of the Ku Klux Klan. Organization of the American Constitutional Society, at Independence, is expected to provide a militant force in opposition to the masked adherents of mob rule and class prejudice. The society has obtained a charter and its leaders plan to extend its activities into every state, and particularly into those where the Klan is strongest. The purposes of the organization are set forth in the charter:

To encourage all citizens of the United States to support and defend its Constitution, and the constitutions of the several states in which they reside, against all enemies, both foreign and domestic, and to bear true faith and allegiance to same.

To encourage the faithful observance of all laws and due respect for legally constituted authority.

To discourage the existence and activities of any organization which, though proclaiming its loyalty to government, incites to religious prejudice and racial antipathy, or which countenances and affords opportunities for the commission of acts of violence against the inhabitants of the United States, and thereby imperils the foundation of orderly government.

J. W. Holdren, judge of the District Court of Montgomery County; Donald Stewart, county attorney, and many other prominent officials and business men of Independence are charter members of the organization. There will be no ritual and no secret work. The society's efforts, instead, will be entirely educational.



In the Gallery Behind Mr. Speaker's Chair Are the Reporters, the Artists, the "Leader" Writers and Even the Editors Themselves

LANDSCAPE GARDEN POPULAR IN KANSAS

Farmers Are Coming to Realize More and More the Value of Artistic Home Layouts

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 4 (Special Correspondence)—Kansas farmers are taking more interest in art and usefulness than ever before. They are building their farm homes with an eye to beauty, as well as convenience. This was shown in the annual report of Dean F. D. Farrell, director of the extension work of the Kansas Agricultural College.

During the year ending June 30, the landscape gardeners of the college undertook 201 separate projects for the people of the State. Of these, 32 had to do with public parks, the others with private enterprises. Nearly all of these latter were for farmers. Less than a dozen were for private estates covering considerable tracts of suburban properties. None included additions to cities.

The State teaches landscape gardening as a professional course at the college and students are used in developing such projects. The college offers its services free to any farmer who desires to develop his home layout in an artistic and yet convenient form. Albert Dickens, professor of horticulture, and W. S. Wiedorn, assistant professor of landscape gardening, are in charge of the work.

A farmer writes to the college and explains what he wants to do. The college sends one of the advanced students to make a survey and look over the field. He returns to the college and, after making up the maps, the college develops the entire project, then complete maps and specifications are sent to the farm owner. Advice on drives, location of barns, sheds and house, planting of trees, grading of grounds and every other incident to landscape gardening is furnished complete to the farmer, in such shape that he does not need an engineer to carry out the project.

The farmer merely pays the expense of the man who makes the survey. If further inspections are asked, the farmer pays the expense, but the service itself is free.



New Scarfs, 6.50

Wide and Deeply Fringed

Of a very lustrous fiber, with self-satin stripes, and deeply fringed ends; shown in black, navy, brown, white, gray, sand, periwinkle, purple, henna and jade. 6.50.

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Ever Growing Press Gallery of the House of Commons

THE Press Gallery of the Mother of Parliaments has always been a growing entity. It started life very small indeed, in the days when Charles Dickens belonged to it, and when the freedom of the press had to be fought for like all good things, ardently, persistently, and determinedly, and although it is now well established and getting on for a century old, it is still growing apace. In recent days women have been admitted, on one or two special occasions, to its ranks, and as there is every likelihood that the lady legislator has come to stay, her sister of the pen will doubtless in time find a permanent place in the Press Gallery, whose traditions of growth will thus be maintained.

Official recognition is accorded to the Press Gallery as forming an integral part of the economy of the Houses of Parliament. It is allotted, besides an actual gallery in each House, a series of rooms, large and small, the great majority of them on the Commons side of the Palace of Westminster, under the shadow of the "Big Ben" clock tower. These premises, though rambling, are comfortable and much appreciated by the journalists who, as members of the Press Gallery, are entitled to their use. In the gallery itself, by which is meant the gallery in the lower chamber, there is often a good deal of congestion, for the lack of accommodation for members of Parliament on the green benches below is reflected by a scarcity of places above for all those whose duty it is to record the debates. The gallery is behind Mr. Speaker's chair, extending across the width of the House and a little way down its length on both sides. The front row of it is divided into about 30 little compartments, familiarly, even affectionately, called "boxes," and behind them is a back row of seats, into which, on

big parliamentary days, as many pressmen squeeze as can possibly do so. The gallery will thus seat about a hundred individuals, well packed, with standing room for about a dozen or more in the corners.

On important occasions, such as a Budget speech or a pronouncement on policy by the Prime Minister, the Press Gallery offers a good example of keen activity. There are the reporters, the "sketch" writers, the artists and caricaturists, the lobbyists, the political correspondents, the "leader" writers, even editors themselves—all busy recording, each in his own particular way, the parliamentary scene. Afterward, in the less fervid atmosphere of the writing rooms, away from the spell of the spoken word and the clamor of the cheers, they will produce their transcripts, their sketches, their summaries, their leading articles, and these in turn will be rapidly conveyed by telephone and telegraph and Fleet Street messengers to the printing presses and the outside world.

The Commons and Press Gallery are the best of friends, as witness a hundred little amenities, personal and collective, that characterize their relationships, and this is mutually advantageous, for while it is obvious that the gallery could not exist without the Commons, it is equally true that



Hartfeld's Feature for Fall

MANNISH COATS

Smartest for Street, Sport Motoring or General Wear
By Hart Schaffner & Marx, Burberry and Other Makers

HARTFELD'S
PETTICOAT LANE, KANSAS CITY

SAMUEL MURRAY

"Say it with Flowers"
1017 GRAND AVE., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Saracheck Picture Framing

For Mirrors and Pictures, Silk Cord.
Reasonable Prices.
1117 Grand, Kansas City, Mo.

"Like Eating at Home"

Mrs. Wagner's Cafeteria
and
OLD CRIES SHOP
3210 Troost Ave., KANSAS CITY, MO.
Home Made Candies
Old Fruits, Brioche-bread Novelties

the latter would stand to lose much if deprived of the aid and co-operation of the former. There is every reason, therefore, for a continuance of the methods now prevalent for keeping press and Parliament in intimate touch. One of these methods is the opportunity for conversation in the lobbies of the House between individual members and individual press men, and another method is the annual dinner given by the Press Gallery, for which the members' dining rooms are permitted to be used, and at which distinguished Parliamentarians are honored guests; while in the realm of sport, too, there is much friendly contact.

The aptitude of the Press Gallery for parliamentary portrayal is prodigious and catholic, and if, from its multiple pens, have flowed countless caricatures, on its flood of ink have also been borne many a fair craft of critical appraisal and of generous tribute. One day it may be the angle at which a politician wears his hat that is the topic, but the next it may be a lucid disquisition on the angle of the same man's viewpoint. The man in the gallery, watching the animated scene on the historic benches below, may see only a sordid striving for party place and power, or he may see an empire in the making. He may be bored by a "maiden" speech from a humble back-bencher, or he may recognize in it the serious first effort of the statesman of tomorrow. He may ignore the industry, persistence, and point of the young member with whose politics he disagrees, or he may aid, with a little appreciation, in the building of a career for him.

The individual galleryman may thus play many parts, but the true function of the Press Gallery, first and last, is reflection. Broadly speaking, its duty is to act as a mirror of Parliament, wherein the public may see clearly reflected the daily doings of its elected representatives.

ENGLISH SHIPBUILDING CONTINUES TO DECLINE

LONDON, Oct. 20—Lloyds Register of shipbuilding returns for the quarter ended in September, 1922, show that merchant tonnage under construction in the United Kingdom on September 30 amounted to 1,617,045 tons. This represents a reduction of about 302,000 tons as compared with the total at the end of the previous quarter.

The total, however, includes a considerable amount of tonnage (419,000 tons) on which work has been suspended for some time. Deducting this amount for purposes of comparison with figures for normal times, the merchant tonnage actually under construction in the United Kingdom amounted to 1,198,000 tons. The average tonnage under construction during the 13 months immediately preceding the war was 1,890,000 or 692,000 tons more than the present figures. The total merchant tonnage now building abroad amounts to 1,085,511 tons, but includes about 256,000 tons upon which work has been suspended, leaving about 829,000 tons actually under construction.



Extraordinary
Fur-Trimmed Coat Values
At \$125, \$135

An almost unlimited selection of the season's best styles of gowns, mantles and fashions; with collars and cuffs of squirrel, beaver, fox, mink, ermine, and wolf. A big new shipment just received contains many models for misses aged 14 to 18; other sizes up to 42.

Wool Brothery
1020-22-24-26 Walnut
KANSAS CITY

MADAM PRISER

Designer and Maker of distinctive gowns for dinner, church and street wear.
600 Lillie Bldg. Harrison 4438

KEISTER

Ladies' Tailor and Designer
Latest Models and Materials.
600 Lillie Bldg. Harrison 6962
KANSAS CITY, MO.

STOVES HARDWARE HOUSEFURNISHINGS

ZAHNER MANUFACTURING CO.
1215 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

We install complete equipment for Cafeterias, Lunch Rooms, Hotel and Institution Kitchens.
Catalog on request.

"The House of Courtesy"

Berkson Bros
Women's Apparel
1108-1110 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

Electrical Chandeliers

A Complete Line Medium Priced
Electrical Chandeliers
Send for Catalogue.
Western Chandelier Co.
1421 GRAND KANSAS CITY, MO.

York House, the Birthplace of Three Queens, For Sale

London, England

NOT long ago the birthplace of King George III in St. James's Square was to let; today it is possible to purchase the house at Twickenham where two queens of England and one of Portugal were born.

Twickenham, it is hardly necessary to observe, stands on the Thames a little above Richmond. As Horace Walpole put it:

Where silvery Thames round Twickenham meads
His winding current sweetly leads;
Twickenham the Muses' favorite seat,
Twickenham the Graces' loved retreat.

York House, or York Place as it was called, stands directly east of the church, with its principal front facing the Thames, in finely timbered grounds of nearly seven acres. The house dates from the sixteenth century, but it has been considerably altered and enlarged by its various owners. It appears to have been given by Charles II to Lord Chancellor Clarendon on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter, Anne Hyde, to James, Duke of York, afterward James II. Clarendon made it his summer residence, and when the King was at Hampton Court he was in the habit of coming home by water every night. Here also the royal duke and his wife lived for a considerable time, and here several of their children were born, among them being the Princess Mary, who became the wife of the Prince of Orange, and Queen of England, and Princess Anne, who succeeded her on the throne. The state chamber where the Princess Anne was born still bears her name, and has altered little in the 200-odd years since that event.

But others hardly less notable have succeeded as residents of York House. Hither came Prince Strahemborg, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Vienna, who fitted up one of the wings as a private theater, where plays were performed which afforded "much intellectual amusement to the many families of distinction then residing in the vicinity."

Hitherto came the Honorable Mrs. Damer, who acquired some reputation as a sculptress, and whose statue may be seen in the vestibule of the British Museum. David Hume had first directed her attention to his art, and at York House she chipped away to her heart's content, and here, as the old chronicler says, "many of those able performances which have conferred on her an abiding celebrity were designed and executed." In later years York House was sold to the Duke d'Anjou for his nephew, the Comte de Paris (grandson of Louis Philippe, King of the French), and it was here that the Queen-Mother of Portugal was born. Later still, it was the home of Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff, diplomatist and diarist.

The present owner is Lady Tata, wife of Sir Ratan Tata, the Indian millionaire. In spite of the many vicissitudes through which it has gone York House is a most desirable residence, as the auctioneers would say. It has a swimming bath lined with marble, an armory, a museum, and a winter garden. Moreover the east end of Eel Pie Island is immediately opposite, and forms part of the property. A new tenant should not be wanting.

Shamrock Table Linens for Your Thanksgiving Table

Where is the housewife who doesn't give great care and thought to Thanksgiving Day plans? To her, everything associated with the Thanksgiving table is symbolical of home.

When guests are expected—Table Linens that are impeccable naturally are desired. Our experience leads us to believe that Shamrock Linens have no peer. They are made of selected flax—in a beautiful, silvery, satin damask finish and may be had in a variety of select, exclusive patterns.

Shamrock Linens have been on the market for over a century—being made by John S. Brown & Sons of Ireland—a manufacturing business that has been handed down for several generations.

Ask to see the new patterns in our Linen Section.
Shamrock Table Linens offered in Kansas City exclusively by

Emery, Bird, Thayer Company
Kansas City, Mo.

Hadden-Woodin
218 East Eleventh St., Kansas City, Mo.
EXCLUSIVE MODES
Fall Millinery, Suits, Dresses, Coats, Caps

"This is a Studebaker Year"

STUDEBAKER RILEY COMPANY
2029 Grand Avenue Kansas City, Mo.

CENTRAL EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

Kansas City 1019 Grand Avenue
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safety Deposit Boxes

Lowie

STORAGE BATTERIES
Electrical Service for Automobiles
1818 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.
817 So. Market St., Wichita, Kan.

MONKEY

STEAM DYE WORKS CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
3120-22 Troost Avenue
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Walk-Over SHOES

1111 Walnut St.
KANSAS CITY, MO. WOMEN

Daylight Silk Shop

Full Line New Silks
SUPERIOR QUALITY
UPSTAIRS PRICES
CAREFUL ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS
1104 Walnut, 2nd Floor, Kansas City, Mo.

One says, "It's your salads."
Another says, "It's the pastry."
Another, "It's the way your meats are cooked." Well, anyway, they come back!

Myron Green
Myron Green Cafeterias
1113-15 Walnut Street
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Wraps and Coats

In many stunningly different styles, from the luxurious to the models of elegant simplicity—very new fabric, handsome fur trimmings and embroidery—these wraps are exceptionally smart—featured in this group priced—\$95
Klines
1113-15 Main, KANSAS CITY

"Quality Is Economy"

When in Need of Coal
Call Victor 9873

Bell Coal Co.
9 East 10th Street
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Good Furniture

Whether you need but a single piece of Furniture, or enough for the whole house, you can get the kind you want at Peck's.

PECK
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Fidelity National Bank and Trust Company
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
28 years of financial service.


Hollywood Theatre

THEATRICAL

"DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
in
ROBIN HOOD"
NOW
LYRIC THEATRE
NEW YORK
GEO. M. COHAN'S
CHICAGO
H. L.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SURVEY SHOWS
GAIN IN MOTOR
TRUCK INDUSTRYDemand for Motorized Vehicle
Grows as General Business
Increases

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (Special).—"The motor industry has jumped from fourth to third place among American industries during the last five years," declared F. W. Fenn, secretary of the National Motor Truck Committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Fenn has just returned from a trip through New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan, where he visited the important motor truck factories. "We are now out of the woods," continued Mr. Fenn, "and I can see nothing ahead for years to come but a good market, in which our problems are sure to be minimized. We will again be able to sell trucks on a basis permitting a fair profit, because there will be business enough for any manufacturer or selling agency handling an honest product."

Mr. Fenn said he found the factories so busy in some of the centers that it looked as if there might be a labor shortage. This fact, however, was not giving motor manufacturers any immediate concern, so great was their satisfaction over the way business was improving.

Motor Truck Output Grows
"The chief impediments to progress," he continued, "have been the interferences with transportation, both direct and indirect. The motor truck has had to await the return of normal conditions in other industries, because the motor truck industry is dependent on production of the things that require transportation."

"Output of motor trucks by members of the Chamber of Commerce was 10,400 last August, which was a gain of nearly 25 per cent over the previous month, and an increase of over 81 per cent in August 1921."

Mr. Fenn pointed out the close relation to increased production in motor trucks and the petroleum industry. "It has been estimated," he said, "that \$448,000,000 will be spent on new acreage within the next few years, which will obviously entail motor truck operations on a large scale, as approximately 75 per cent of the work in Texas and Oklahoma oil fields is now carried on by means of a specially designed truck. Everything points to a larger motorized service in the oil fields. The Standard Oil Company is now transporting barrel package goods from refineries to warehouses in near-by cities by motor trucks instead of by means of a specially designed truck. Everything points to a larger motorized service in the oil fields. The Standard Oil Company is now transporting barrel package goods from refineries to warehouses in near-by cities by motor trucks instead of by means of a specially designed truck."

Upkeep Reasonable
"Where good drivers are secured the cost of maintenance compares favorably with that of railroads, as the trucks and trailers will be insured against loss at reasonable rates. During dry summer months, where the soil is hard or of gravel, small tracts of timber can be hauled with comparatively little work and on grades where it would be impossible for locomotives to work."

Mr. Fenn disclosed some interesting facts regarding the use of the motor truck in milk distribution. He said: "There is a distinct tendency throughout the country to move milk in this manner. Motor trucks now bring into Cincinnati 97 per cent of the daily supply; Kansas City 40 per cent; Atlanta, Ga., 90 per cent, and Indianapolis 80 per cent. Preference is shown for a glass-lined thermos tank mounted on a truck. In Milwaukee, 90 per cent of the milk is brought in daily in this manner; in Detroit, one firm hauls nearly 20,000 gallons of milk in a day, a remarkable feature being that it does not vary three degrees on the hottest day. The tanks hold from 1200 to 2000 gallons each. Besides being glass-lined they are insulated with cork."

TIDEWATER OIL
HAS RECOVERY

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The Tidewater Oil Company for nine months ended Sept. 30, 1922, shows a surplus of \$3,294,517 after expenses, depreciation and depletion, equivalent to \$6.33 a share on \$49,672,100 stock, compared with a deficit of \$4,202,507 in the corresponding period of 1921. Figures compare:

| | 1922 | 1921 |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total business | \$38,539,809 | \$31,372,152 |
| Net income | 5,939,892 | 5,438,399 |
| Depreciation and depletion | 2,635,988 | 3,655,814 |
| Net income | 3,303,904 | 1,782,585 |
| Outside stock prop. | 69,287 | 1,706 |
| Tidewater Co. pro. | 3,234,617 | 4,202,507 |
| Dividends | 3,178,128 | 3,178,128 |
| Surplus | 3,294,517 | 17,350,635 |
| Profit & loss surplus | 15,451,553 | 11,079,629 |

*Loss. †Deficit.

EXTERNAL LOAN
OF CHILE OFFERED

The National City Company of New York is offering \$13,000,000 Republic of Chile, external loan, 20-year, sinking fund 7 per cent, gold bonds at 96%. Proceeds from the issue will be used for refunding short term loans of the Chilean Government and providing funds for public works. The bonds are dated Nov. 1, 1922, and are due Nov. 1, 1942. The principal and interest is payable in United States gold coin at the National City Bank of New York.

MILLS' OPERATIONS EXPAND

The marked betterment in the demand for cotton goods during recent weeks is finding its reflection in rapidly expanding operations of the cotton mills. Many of them, closed or greatly handicapped through the spring and summer strikes, are now approaching capacity output.

BRAZILIAN SUGAR
EXPORTS BREAKING
PREVIOUS RECORDS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 30 (Special Correspondence).—Exportation of Brazilian sugar during the first seven months of this year surpassed all records and sugar now holds fourth place as regards the value of the country's agricultural production, and this in spite of the fact that the price of the sugar exported this year is only slightly over half the price of last year's sugar.

Exports of sugar from Brazil during the months of January to July, inclusive, aggregated 127,332 tons. Exports during the corresponding period of recent years amounted to 80,649 tons in 1921, 48,153 in 1920, 21,606 in 1919 and 5103 in 1918.

The decline in values is shown by the fact that the 127,332 tons exported in the seven months period were valued at \$9,649,000 milreis, while the 80,649 tons last year were valued at \$3,800,000 milreis. The 48,153 tons exported in the first seven months of 1920 were valued at \$1,526,000 milreis; the 21,606 tons in 1919 at \$1,569,000 milreis, and the 5103 tons in 1918 at \$18,000 milreis.

The average value of a ton of sugar decreased to 397 milreis during the first seven months of this year as compared with 662 milreis in 1921, 1073 milreis in 1920, 696 milreis in 1919 and 180 milreis in 1918.

SUSTAINED RISE
IN MONEY RATES
NOT EXPECTED

Harvard Economic Service in its weekly letter says in part:
The movement of money is the most significant factor in the business situation at the present moment. This does not alter our forecast of a continued rise of prices and further expansion of business activity during the first half of 1923, with a strong probability that both movements will be continued during the second half of the year. This statement does not imply that the upward swing of business will necessarily terminate in 1923; but means simply that until the first of next year we shall not have the data needed for a longer forecast.

The rise of actual money rates during the past two months was no greater than that which regularly occurred each autumn in pre-war times. The stiffening of rates this year may be entirely due to seasonal demands, reinforced by deferred credit requirements growing out of transportation and labor difficulties. In any case our strong banking situation makes it improbable that a sharp and sustained rise of money rates will occur for a considerable time to come.

TREASURY DEFINES
ITS POLICY ON THE
NEW MARKING LAW

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (Special).—The first official communication, outlining the attitude of the Treasury Department relative to the application of the mark-of-origin provisions in the new tariff law, has just been received here in the form of a letter addressed to the National Council of American Importers & Traders, Inc. This letter refers to a situation that is causing much concern to customs officials at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other ports and resulting in serious congestion of imports held as not complying with the changed regulations.

Importers are advised by the Treasury that modifications in the way of time extensions will be granted if the facts show that the merchants were at the time of shipment without notice of the change in practice. The 10 per cent penalty, imposed by the new tariff provisions, will not be exacted in cases where the above noted facts govern.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Unsettled, probably showers tonight; Thursday fair, somewhat colder; moderate variable winds, becoming westerly by Thursday.
Southern New England: Cloudy tonight; showers on the coast coast; Thursday fair and somewhat cooler; moderate variable winds, becoming westerly.
Northern New England: Showers tonight and probably Thursday morning; no change in temperature; moderate variable winds.

Steamers departing today for European ports will have moderate variable winds, becoming westerly and overcast weather to the Grand Banks.

Weather Outlook

The pressure was high off the Atlantic coast and high and rising over the northern part of the States. There have been local rains within the last 24 hours in the Atlantic States. The outlook is for generally fair weather with moderate temperature Wednesday and Thursday in all sections east of the Mississippi River.

Official Temperatures

| (8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian) | |
|--|----|
| Albany | 50 |
| Kansas City | 38 |
| Atlantic City | 54 |
| Memphis | 48 |
| Boston | 48 |
| Montreal | 42 |
| Buffalo | 40 |
| Antwerp | 54 |
| Calgary | 66 |
| New Orleans | 66 |
| Charleston | 66 |
| New York | 50 |
| Chicago | 44 |
| Philadelphia | 54 |
| Denver | 28 |
| Pittsburgh | 42 |
| Des Moines | 40 |
| Portland, Me. | 42 |
| Eastport | 42 |
| Portland, Ore. | 42 |
| Galveston | 62 |
| San Francisco | 54 |
| Harrisburg | 62 |
| St. Louis | 42 |
| Helena | 20 |
| St. Paul | 42 |
| Jacksonville | 66 |
| Washington | 48 |

WE RECOMMEND

W. C. FOSTER 7% cumulative participating Preferred stock. Participating with the Common up to 10%.

Information upon request.

CENTRAL BOND & MORTGAGE COMPANY

Capital and Surplus \$750,000
Phone Broadway 200
1532 1st Natl. Bank Bldg.,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.



Dwight Whitney Morrow

DWIGHT WHITNEY MORROW, lawyer and member of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., a native of Huntington, Va., was graduated from Amherst College in 1895 with the degree of A. B., and from Columbia University in 1899 with the degree of LL. B.

Immediately upon completing his college course Mr. Morrow entered the employ of the New York law firm of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett. From the beginning the young law student evinced marked talent for the legal profession, so it occurred no surprise when, in 1905, he was taken into the firm as a member, continuing actively associated with it until 1914. In the latter year he was admitted to membership in the house of J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Morrow's pre-eminent participation in the legal phases of the world of finance through his connection with the Morgan institution is written into the history of the banking business. Despite the demands on his time and services made by his principal interests already named, Mr. Morrow's advice and direction have been, and are much sought by others. He is a director of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; is president of the Civic Association of Englewood, N. J., his home city; has served as chairman of the New Jersey Prison Inquiry Commission and the New Jersey State Board of Institutions and Agencies; was director of the War Savings Commission of New Jersey in 1918, is a trustee of Amherst College, and in 1918 acted as Advisor to the Allied Maritime Transport Council.

Mr. Morrow was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal in 1919 "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in connection with military shipping matters and the Military Board of Allied Supplies."

COTTON AS SURPLUS
MONEY CROP URGES
SOUTHERN BANKER

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 8 (Special Correspondence).—Although conditions in the south are considerably better than either one or two years ago, it will take two to three more years before normal is completely restored, Joseph A. McCord, chairman of the board of the Sixth Federal Reserve Bank district, said, in a recent address to the Rome, Ga., Kiwanis Club.

"The south must get away from its system of tenant farming; cotton must be cultivated as a surplus money crop only, while food and feed supplies are produced at home," he said. "It is the duty of the bankers and merchants of the south to bring this change."

Mr. McCord warmly defended the course of the Atlanta Reserve Bank in the last three years, denying that it had forced deflation on the southern farmer, as charged by Senator Tom Heflin, of Alabama, Walter F. George, Senator-elect in Georgia, and others.

"We can't meet every man on the stump who wants to say something about deflation, and we don't care to enter into a newspaper controversy," he said, "but we have the facts to show those who want to know that the Federal Reserve Bank has not shown favoritism, and that we were not the deflators."

MILL DIVIDEND RECORD

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 8.—Mill corporations in Fall River paid dividends for the fourth quarter of the year 1922 \$653,575, on a total capitalization of \$3,560,000. This is an increase of \$6500 over the third quarter, an increase of \$3500 over the second quarter and a decrease of \$438,500 from the first quarter. Dividends paid during the quarter just ended average 1.65 per cent on the above capital of \$38,560,000.

WOOLWORTH SALES

F. W. Woolworth Company reports sales for October of \$15,774,128, an increase of 9.48 per cent as compared with the similar month last year. Sales for 10 months total \$125,016,000; increase of 13.23 per cent over last year.

SHOE BUYING
IS IN RATHER
ERRATIC WAYOrders Lack Uniformity—Patent
Leather Popular in Ladies'
Wear—Spring Business

Daily bookings in the Boston shoe market are decidedly erratic, some being classed as small and others as large. The chief business now coming to the manufacturers is for men's shoes from \$2.50 to \$3.75, and ladies' medium-priced low cuts, with patent leather leading, although glazed kid and tan side leather still hold a strong place in the demand. The price range, however, is low, ranging from \$1.40 to \$2.50. A call for an 8½-inch boot is steadily developing. The quotations range from \$23 to \$25, according to the cost of the upper stock required.

White Canvas Shoe in Favor
Orders for spring business in certain specialties are now coming in volume, particularly for men's work shoes, ladies' white footwear, and the women's comfort shoes, the latter coming into notice after considerable dullness. The reported bookings for the last week approximated 150,000 pairs. The white canvas line was especially favored during October because of an advance of 5 cents a pair, effective Nov. 6, about 2,000,000 pairs having been booked for February, March, and April shipment.

Ladies' footwear, medium to high grades novelties, is not meeting the call which was expected. Buyers come and go leaving little more than sample orders behind, determined to wait until something like an established list of patterns is adopted rather than hazard a purchase of goods likely to become obsolete before the completion of an order.

Shoe prices rule strong at late advances, and at present there is no indication that any radical changes will occur when the trade swings into the activities of a spring business which makers as well as distributors of footwear expect will equal in volume any normal year prior to the war.

Sole Leather Tanners Active

The call for heavy sole leather continues to absorb receipts, but the light weights tend toward accumulation. Union sole leather tanners report an active run of business, back orders calling for nine and ten iron gauge sufficient to keep warehouse floors clear of stock. Consequently middle weights are accepted at the usual difference. Prices are strong. Heavy steer backs sell from 55¢ to 52¢; light steer backs, 48¢ to 45¢; selected cow backs, 45¢ to 43¢; light cow backs, tannery run, 46¢ to 44¢; prime heavy country backs, 45¢ to 43¢, and Chicago bends, top grade, 65¢.

Union calf is well sold up on the heavier runs. The Philadelphia market is moving first grade shoulders at 33¢ to 30¢; steer bellies, 21¢ to 20¢; cow bellies, 20¢ to 18¢, and heads, 14¢ to 12¢.

Oak sole is having a steady demand especially on the nine and ten iron gauge. Prices are strong. Tannery run of steer backs bring 55¢ to 52¢, and choice heavy steer backs 58¢. Boston tanners are booked ahead on all grades of overweights. Finders bends are quoted at 85¢ to 78¢, steer backs at 55¢ to 50¢, and cow backs at 50¢.

Oak offal is moving daily. Heavy shoulders bring 42¢ to 40¢, steer bellies, carload lots, 26¢ to 24¢, with lighter grades offered at 23¢ to 22¢, and heads at 15¢ to 13¢.

Boston side upper leather tanners report a good demand for all tannages, bearing heavily on the No. 2 and No. 3 grades which are scarce.

Colored chrome, top grades, sell at 30¢ to 28¢. Chicago tanners say that buyers are after low priced leather, but the market is sold by much stock. Colored chrome (seconds) are offered at 26¢ to 24¢, thirds 22¢ to 20¢, and cheaper lots, as they run, 18¢ to 12¢, with now and then a job lot at 10¢ flat.

Boston calf skin tanners are active, with prices firm. The heavier skins are in short supply. The call for light weight skins has improved as the shoe trade has exploited ladies' calf low cuts with some success. However, the advanced prices make some buyers hesitant. Snuffed side leather is being frequently substituted. Men's

JOHNS-MANVILLE
TO RETIRE ITS
PREFERRED STOCK

Johns-Manville, Inc., has called for retirement at \$130 a share and accrued dividend all of its outstanding preferred stock and will pay at some date in December a cash dividend of \$40 a share upon its common stock.

A stockholders' meeting will be called to authorize conversion of company's 25,000 shares of its outstanding common stock into 250,000 shares without par value at the rate of eight shares of new for each share of old, reserving 50,000 shares for sale to employees on favorable terms.

No new financing is contemplated. Preferred stock will be retired between Dec. 15 and Jan. 1.

COPPERS HAVE HAD
RELATIVELY LARGE
MARKET ADVANCE

Those who are arguing in favor of an upward movement in the copper stocks, assert that this group has utterly failed to catch the step of the big bull market witnessed during the last 14 months in the rails and industrials. Here is what has happened:

| | Rails Index's Coppers |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Nov. 4, 1922 | 65.52 63.90 |
| Nov. 1, 1922 | 90.87 98.06 |
| Advance | 25.35 34.16 |
| Per cent advance | 39% 65% |

It will probably surprise market followers to know that as a matter of fact the copper shares have advanced from their 1921 lows relatively more than the rails, although of course they are far behind the industrials.

ARGENTINA TRADE
GENERALLY GOOD

Wheat and Lined Crops Excellent—Hides and Wool Strong

The First National Bank of Boston has received the following cable advice from its Buenos Aires branch:
The prospects of wheat and lined crops continue excellent. Wheat is firm with prices up 3 per cent; lined stocks are small, with prices fluctuating and a net gain of 5 per cent. The cattle situation is worse, with receipts large and the demand smaller. Prices of all grades have dropped heavily, and no improvement is expected in the immediate future.

Wool prices are temporarily inflated, due to slow arrivals of the new clip, and there is keen bidding for samples by the principal buyers of the States and France. Growers anticipate higher prices, but dealers expect a drop after the present flurry, when receipts become heavier in some quarters. The sentiment is expressed that there will be enough wool for all; The new clip will probably reach 115,000 to 120,000 bales instead of 135,000, as estimated in June.

Hides continue strong and the demand is very active. Prices of all types have advanced; Refrigerators 10 per cent, Butchers 15 per cent, dry 8 per cent. September exports were 650,000 hides, compared with 590,000 in August and 413,000 in September, 1921. October exports probably exceeded September's. Sheepskins continue firm and in good demand, although the drop in francs interferes somewhat with French buying.

The exchange market is dull; profits are small; operations are difficult, especially after the increases in the New York discount rate. Competition is keen, principally in hide bills, and some wool and grain.

October failures amounted to 11,150,000 pesos (paper), compared with 9,800,000 for September, and 16,000,000 for October, 1921. The 1922 totals to date are 105,700,000, compared with 118,800,000 for a similar period last year. The increased failure totals in September and October were due to heavy rains in the preceding three months, hindering transportation and restricting retail trade.

The credit situation continues generally easy. Good signatures find ample funds. Collections are good. September bank clearings were slightly above those in August, but 10 per cent below those in September, 1921.

CALIFORNIA AT
HIGH LEVEL IN
BANKING POWER

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 7 (Special).—California has moved up to fifth place among the States in banking power. Aggregate assets of banks operating under the laws of the State are nearly \$162,000,000 greater than they were a year ago, according to the report of Jonathan Dodge, State Superintendent of Banking, whose annual report has just been made public. The banking power of California is now greater than it ever has been, and it is exceeded only by New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Massachusetts, in the order named.

Aggregate assets of the banks operating under the State laws are \$1,657,940,000, exactly \$161,935,805 greater than they were one year ago.

The Factor
Of Safety

In times like these the factor of safety is by far the most important consideration of every true investor. The promise of excessive profit does not appeal to him. His chief aim is to have his capital conserved and his interest punctually paid.

Our circular *Opportunities for the Conservative Investor* contains numerous suggestions for the investor whose first consideration is security.

Write for Circular No. 233

Spencer Trask & Co.

NEW YORK 25 Broad St.
BOSTON 90 Congress St.
ALBANY 74 Chapel St.
CHICAGO 208 So. La Salle St.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Members Chicago Stock Exchange

Nothing to Sell
But Service

Orders executed on all markets
Odd lot specialists
FAST WIRES
GOOD EXECUTIONS
PROMPT DELIVERIES

Our statistical department is always available for the latest information on any stock.

Temple H. Fay & Co.

Stock Exchange Building
BOSTON, MASS.

MARSHALL & COMPANY

BANKERS
SEVENTY STATE STREET, BOSTON

Saco Shoe 8% Preferred

We believe there is more profit in manufacturing a specialty than in a staple. Particularly if the specialty (like the "SOC-O-MOC" sport shoe) has a potential demand nearly, if not quite, as wide as a staple shoe. We are daily in receipt of evidence that the expansion we are experiencing today becomes normal business tomorrow.

Special circular upon request

ROY J. FOSTER & CO., Inc.

New England Investments
10 STATE STREET, BOSTON 9

This is one of the Foster underwritings, none of which has ever passed a dividend

WARNER & COMPANY

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
Announce the Removal of their Offices to the
New York Stock Exchange Building

11 Wall Street New York City

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

NEW YORK STOCK

MARKET DISPL

UNCERTAIN TONE

Price Trend of Securities Is

Irregular—Some Strong

Spots

Opening prices on the New York Stock Exchange today were irregular, but the main trend was downward. Railroad shares generally yielded less than a point, St. Paul preferred and New Haven suffering the most.

Mexican Petroleum moved up a point but Houston Oil and Standard Oil of New Jersey dropped 1½ and 1 points respectively. Copper, chemical, steel and traction shares also were weak.

Woolworth opened at 205 and then advanced to 214, a new high record. Kresge gained three points and May Department Stores 1. Fisher Body climbed 4 points to a new peak price and Consolidated Gas moved up 3 1/2. Gains of 1 to nearly 2 points also were recorded by New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, Erie first preferred, Pacific Gas & Electric and DuPont Powder.

Good Recovery

Speculative buyers absorbed the initial offerings by the "bears," and the market soon shook off its early weakness, rising briskly.

The coppers, public utilities, equipments, food, shoe, and high priced oils, did especially well on the recovery, gains running from 1 to 4 points. The rally, however, was not enduring, active selling of the foreign oils and profit taking in the merchandise shares, causing many leaders to slip back substantially before noon.

May Department Stores and Woolworth dropped 4 and 5 points, respectively, from their high levels, while General Asphalt sold 2% under Monday's closing, and Dome Mines 1%. The sustained strength shown by the standard copper issues let to a modification of the selling pressure against the usual leaders, notably Studebaker, Baldwin and U. S. Steel.

Call money opened at 5 per cent.

Market Street Railway Up

Speculation languished in the early afternoon. Buoyancy was exhibited by various minor industrials. Market Street Railway issues moved up in a spectacular fashion, the common stock rising 3 points, preferred 6½, the second preferred 7, and the prior preferred 5½.

activity in Mack Truck was signaled by an improvement of 2 points, with Kelsey Wheel rising as much. American Express and National Lead also climbed 2 points with Brooklyn Edison 3. Little change was noted in the railroad sections apart from Jersey Central, which ruled 4½ points higher, and New Orleans, Texas, and Mexico 3. Declaration of a 30 per cent stock dividend by May Department Stores caused a rally from 161¼ to 165.

Foreign Bonds Off

Weakness of foreign bonds and speculative railroad mortgages was the outstanding development in today's early and irregular bond dealings, the main price tendency in which was downward.

Further weakness of foreign exchange found reflection in a heavy selling of European bonds, Seine dropping $1\frac{1}{2}$ points and losses of $\frac{1}{2}$ point to 1 point having been sustained. Belgian $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 8s, French 8s, Italian 8s, Denmark 6s and Lyons Swiss 8s gained a point and Greenland 6s and Solissons 6s improved fractionally.

ve tractionally.
 The issues were again under pressure, the general crop dropping 1 1/2% and prior lien 4s also dropping 1 1/2%.
 Line refunding 5s also lost 1 1/2%.
 Missouri Pacific 4s and Louisville & Nashville 4s moved to higher ground.
 New York Transits were mixed, Erieborough 5s and 6s and Brooklyn District Transit stamped 7s slipping below Monday's levels while B. R. T. 7s gained a point. Industrial lines showed a firmer tone, Chile Copper 8s losing 2 points, Cuba Cane 8s 1 1/4% and De Pasco 8s 3/4%.
 Liberty Bonds showed nominal

REARDON CONCERNS AFFAIRS
MONTREAL, Nov. 8.—The Reardon firm, which had been operating under the protection of the bankruptcy act for more than a year, and was a year given an extension of time for one ending Nov. 30, 1922, is seeking an extension of credit for another year. Creditors have been notified by Gordon Scott, the trustee, that a meeting will be held on Nov. 16 to consider the request.

SINGER STOCK DIVIDEND
NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Directors of the Singer Manufacturing Company have proclaimed the declaration of a 33-1/3 per cent dividend. The dividend will be paid to stockholders who own shares of the company's common stock as of November 15. The dividend will be paid in cash. The company's common stock is currently trading at \$120.00. A special meeting has been called for November 16 to give stockholders the opportunity to vote on the resolution adopted by the board.

COTTON GINNED FIGURES
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Cotton ginned to Nov. 1 amounted to 8,139,829 ing bales, counting 143,086 round as half bales, and including 13,335 of American Egyptian and 6077 of Sea Island, the Census Bureau announced.

HUDSON MOTOR DOES WELL
TROY, Nov. 8.—The Hudson Motor Company reports for the quarter ending Aug. 31, 1922, net income of \$3,656, after federal tax, equal to more than share. Dividends paid totaled \$600, leaving a surplus of \$3,055.971.

LONDON QUOTATIONS
LONDON, Nov. 8.—Consols for money quoted at 56½ today. Grand Trunk Beers 11½. Rand Mines 2½. Money cent. Discount rates—Short and months' bills 2½@3½ per cent.

WOOLWORTH'S SALES

F. W. Woolworth Company's sales rose in October, old stores were profitable for \$66,993 while in the first 10 months old stores showed \$11,167,096 of profit. October sales were the biggest in a month in any year.

NEW YORK STOCK

2:25 p.m. — Las

| | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Al Reducon | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| Alcan Alum. | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| Allied Chem. | 788 | 788 | 788 | 788 |
| Alcoa | 1113 | 1113 | 1113 | 1113 |
| Alkalis Chalm. | 443 | 443 | 443 | 443 |
| Alkalis Chalm. pf. | 95 | 95 | 94 | 94 |
| Amalg Chem. | 321 | 321 | 314 | 314 |
| Am Bk. Ch. pf. | 62 | 63 | 62 | 63 |
| Am Bk. Ch. pf. | 62 | 63 | 62 | 63 |
| Am Bosch. | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| Am Can. | 727 | 755 | 727 | 75 |
| Am Can. pf. | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| Am Can. pf. | 245 | 245 | 245 | 245 |
| Am Express. | 150 | 150 | 149 | 149 |
| Am H. & L. pf. | 704 | 704 | 704 | 704 |
| Am Ice. | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| Am Loco. | 304 | 304 | 305 | 305 |
| Am Loco. | 128 | 127 | 126 | 127 |
| Am Metals. | 481 | 481 | 481 | 481 |
| Am Radiator. | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| Am Saf. Razor. | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| Am Sm. & R. | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Am Steel Fyds. | 45 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| Am St. F. pf. | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| Am Tel. & Tel. | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 |
| Am W. & E. | 291 | 291 | 291 | 291 |
| Am Woolen. | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 |
| Am Zinc. | 505 | 521 | 54 | 51 |
| Am Zinc. | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 |
| Am Zinc. | 103 | 104 | 103 | 104 |
| Am Zinc. pf. | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| Am Zinc. pf. | 173 | 173 | 171 | 171 |
| Am Zinc. | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| Am Zinc. | 32 | 32 | 31 | 31 |
| Am Zinc. | 130 | 131 | 130 | 131 |
| Am Zinc. | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 |
| Am Zinc. | 288 | 288 | 288 | 288 |
| Am Zinc. | 41 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Am Zinc. | 691 | 691 | 691 | 691 |
| Am Zinc. | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| Am Zinc. | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| Am Zinc. | 174 | 174 | 173 | 173 |
| Am Zinc. | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 |
| Am Zinc. | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 |
| Am Zinc. | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| Am Zinc. | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| Am Zinc. | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| Am Zinc. | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| Am Zinc. | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| Am Zinc. | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| Am Zinc. | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| Am Zinc. | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| Am Zinc. | 92 | 92 | 91 | 91 |
| Am Zinc. | 146 | 145 | 145 | 145 |
| Am Zinc. | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| Am Zinc. | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| Am Zinc. | 40 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| Am Zinc. | 61 | 62 | 61 | 62 |
| Am Zinc. | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| Am Zinc. | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| Am Zinc. | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| Am Zinc. | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| Am Zinc. | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| Am Zinc. | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| Am Zinc. | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Am Zinc. | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| Am Zinc. | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| Am Zinc. | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Am Zinc. | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| Am Zinc. | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| Am Zinc. | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| Am Zinc. | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| Am Zinc. | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| Am Zinc. | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| Am Zinc. | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Am Zinc. | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| Am Zinc. | 138 | 138 | 138 | 138 |
| Am Zinc. | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Am Zinc. | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Am Zinc. | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| Am Zinc. | 77 | 77 | 76 | 76 |
| Am Zinc. | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| Am Zinc. | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| Am Zinc. | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| Am Zinc. | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| Am Zinc. | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| Am Zinc. | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 |
| Am Zinc. | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| Am Zinc. | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 |
| Am Zinc. | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| Am Zinc. | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| Am Zinc. | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 |
| Am Zinc. | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Am Zinc. | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 |
| Am Zinc. | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| Am Zinc. | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 |
| Am Zinc. | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am Zinc. | 101 | 101 | 10 | |

2:25 ^{Last} p.m. NEW YORK BONDS

| | Open | High | Low | Nov. 8 | Nov. 6 |
|---------------------|------|------|-----|--------|--------|
| M K & T full pf. 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | |
| Mo Pacific..... 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 19 |

(Quotations to 2:25 p. m.)

[illegible]

High

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| NOT & M Ter 4s '53..... | 77 |
| NOT & M 5s '35..... | 77 1/2 |

[illegible]

| | |
|-----|--|
| Low | |
|-----|--|

| | | |
|--------|--------------------------------|---|
| 77 | Republic Haiti 8s '52..... | 9 |
| 77 1/2 | Republic Tzechoslovakia 8s '51 | 9 |

| | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|----|----|
| 1 | Republic Uruguay ss '46 | 30 | 20 |
| 2 | U S Steel 45 '47 | 30 | 20 |
| 3 | S Queensland Ls '41 | 30 | 20 |
| 4 | S Rio G do Sul ss '46 | 30 | 20 |
| 5 | S Sao Paulo ss '38 | 30 | 20 |
| 6 | S Steel 45 '47 | 30 | 20 |
| 7 | S S Gt Britain '43 | 30 | 20 |
| 8 | U K Gt Britain '43 | 30 | 20 |
| 9 | U S Brazil C R R '43 | 30 | 20 |
| 10 | U S Brazil '43 | 30 | 20 |
| 11 | U S Gt Britain '43 | 30 | 20 |
| 12 | U S C Copenhagen ss '37 | 30 | 20 |
| 13 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 14 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 15 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 16 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 17 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 18 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 19 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 20 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 21 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 22 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 23 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 24 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 25 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 26 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 27 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 28 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 29 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 30 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 31 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 32 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 33 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 34 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 35 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 36 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 37 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 38 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 39 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 40 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 41 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 42 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 43 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 44 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 45 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 46 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 47 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 48 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 49 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 50 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 51 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 52 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 53 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 54 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 55 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 56 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 57 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 58 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 59 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 60 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 61 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 62 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 63 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 64 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 65 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 66 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 67 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 68 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 69 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 70 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 71 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 72 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 73 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 74 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 75 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 76 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 77 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 78 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 79 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 80 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 81 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 82 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 83 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 84 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 85 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 86 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 87 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 88 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 89 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 90 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 91 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 92 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 93 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 94 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 95 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 96 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 97 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 98 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 99 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |
| 100 | U S Mexico '54 | 30 | 20 |

| | Low Sales | High Sales |
|------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. Sales volume | 100,000 | 150,000 |
| 2. Sales price | \$1.00 | \$1.00 |
| 3. Variable costs | \$0.60 | \$0.60 |
| 4. Contribution margin | \$0.40 | \$0.40 |
| 5. Fixed costs | \$40,000 | \$40,000 |
| 6. Operating income | \$0.00 | \$20,000 |

| | |
|---------|----------------------------|
| 103 1/2 | 12 Armour & Co 7s ... 104 |
| 96 1/4 | 3 Atl Gulf & w 1 5s... 54 |
| 91 1/4 | 8 Bath Steel 7s '22... 102 |

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 105 | 7 do 7s '35 |102 |
| 107 | 1 Can Nat Ry Eq 7s 100s |98 |
| 98 1/2 | 3 Can Nat Ry Eq 7s 100s |98 |
| 98 1/2 | 3 Can Nat Ry Eq 7s 100s |98 |
| 99 | 3 Cit Svc T's "D" 7s |91 |
| 115 1/2 | 1 Columb Grp & cfs 2s |98 |
| 104 1/2 | 9 Con Gas Balt 6s |101 |
| 86 | 2 do 7s |102 |
| 88 1/2 | 2 Cop 8s |102 |
| 88 1/2 | 3 do 8s '25 |102 |
| 92 1/2 | 1 Cudahy 7s |101 |
| 93 1/2 | 8 Det City Gas 8s |101 |
| 94 1/2 | 1 Gena Ss 7s 100s |102 |
| 94 1/2 | 3 Gm Trunk 6s 100s |102 |
| 100 | 10 Gulf Oil 7s |103 |
| 100 | 5 Hook Valley 6s |100 |
| 100 | 3 Hood Rub 7s |99 |
| 100 | 2 Inter R T 7s |98 |
| 100 | 29 Inter R T 8s cff. |98 |
| 100 | 15 Kans City P L 5s 81 |98 |
| 100 | 9 Kan G & E 5s |98 |
| 100 | 2 Kan City Term 8s |103 |
| 100 | 2 Kennecott Cop Ts |103 |
| 100 | 7 Laclede Gas 7s |101 |
| 100 | 11 Manitoa 7s |98 |
| 100 | 13 Merch & Mfrs 7s |97 |
| 100 | 2 National Acad 7s 9s |98 |
| 100 | 4 Nat Lehigh 8s |101 |
| 100 | 17 NY NH & H 7s |101 |
| 100 | 5 Phil El 5 1/2s |100 |
| 100 | 1 Phil El 7s |100 |
| 100 | 10 P Svs Corp NJ 7s 100s |101 |
| 100 | 1 Sears Roeb 7s '23 |100 |
| 100 | 1 Shawsheen 7s |103 |
| 100 | 42 Southfield Park 6 1/2s 100s |100 |
| 100 | 8 Solway & C 5s |98 |
| 100 | 42 Southwest Bell T's 102 1/2s |102 |
| 100 | 5 Stan Oil NY 7s '23 |100 |
| 100 | 1 Sun Oil 7s |102 |
| 100 | 1 Swift & Co 7s '31 |103 |
| 100 | 7 Swift & Co 5s |98 |
| 100 | 3 Tidal Osage 7s |104 |
| 100 | 3 Un Rys of Hiv 7 1/2s |105 |
| 100 | 10 Va 7s |103 |
| 100 | 8 Am Smelt R 7s |98 |
| 100 | 10 Hydraulic Steel 8s |91 1/2 |
| 100 | 2 Louis Gas & El 5s |91 1/2 |
| 100 | 2 S O Cal Ed 5s 1 1/4s |94 1/2 |
| FOREIGN BONDS | | |
| 100 | 30 Argentine 7s '23 |100 |
| 100 | 10 S S 7s |100 |
| 100 | 7 166 King Netherlands 6s 9s |96 |
| 100 | 1 Mexico Gov 6s |53 1/2 |
| 100 | 4 do 5s |104 |
| 100 | 4 Hamburg 7 1/2s |25 |
| 100 | 55 NY Gov 7s |103 |
| 100 | 34 Swiss 5 1/2s |101 1/2 |
| 100 | 13 U S Mex 4s |35 |
| 100 | 5 Rep Colombia 7s |96 1/2 |
| BOSTON STOCKS | | |
| (Quotations to 2:25 p.m.) | | |
| Am Sug pf | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 |
| Am T & P | 124 1/2 | 124 1/2 |
| Am Wool pf | 110 | 110 |
| Amosag | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 |
| Ariz Con | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 |
| Ariz Com | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 |
| Bos Elevated | 84 1/2 | 84 1/2 |
| Bos Elev pf | 102 | 102 |
| Bos El 1 pf | 122 1/2 | 122 1/2 |
| Bos El 2 pf | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 |
| B & M pf A | 35 | 35 |
| B & M pf B | 55 | 55 |
| Cal & Ariz | 54 | 54 1/2 |
| Cal & Hecia | 278 | 273 |
| Cal & Tac | 52 | 52 1/2 |
| Chic Jct pf | 93 | 93 |
| Connor J T | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| Con Range | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Davis Ind | 88 | 88 |
| East Bat | 90 | 90 |
| Eastern Mfrs | 9 | 9 |
| Eastern S S | 85 1/2 | 85 1/2 |
| East Mass Ry | 22 | 22 |
| Edison Elec | 178 | 177 |
| Gen Elec Sp | 105 | 11 |
| Gray & Davis | 104 | 104 |
| Hood Rubber | 45 | 45 |
| Island Creek | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 |
| do pf d | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 |
| Loews Theat | 104 | 104 |
| Lybbey | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 |
| Matheson | 52 | 52 |
| Me Cent | 61 | 61 |
| Mass Gas | 85 1/2 | 85 1/2 |
| Merger Ind | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| Mexican Inves | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| Miss Riv Pw | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 |
| Mohawk | 58 | 58 1/2 |
| N B Tel | 120 | 119 1/2 |
| N E Tel | 91 | 91 |
| N Y NH & H | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 |
| Nor N H | 84 | 84 |
| Old Dominion | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 |
| Pacific Mills | 168 1/2 | 168 1/2 |
| Reece B Hole | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 |
| So Utah | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| Swiss Ind | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 |
| Swift Inter | 21 | 21 1/2 |
| Trinity | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 |
| Torrington | 44 | 44 |
| Un Fruit | 155 | 155 1/2 |
| Un Shos pf | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| Un Smeit pf | 46 | 46 |
| U S Steel | 107 | 107 |
| Utah Apex | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Ventura Oil | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| Waldorf Sys | 32 1/2 | 32 |

Low Last

1044 1044
54 54
1051 1051

[illegible]

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

WOOL TRADING
QUIETER BUT
PRICES HOLD

Manufacturers Well Covered as
Regards Staple but Fresh Ac-
tivity Expected to Begin Soon

Quieter trading prevails in the wool market, but the strength of prices is not impaired; in fact, the tendency of prices is to advance when they move. The present lull in activity in part is undoubtedly due to the fact that the manufacturers are comfortably well covered in raw materials against their manufacturing requirements at least, so far as their present contracts are concerned. However, the market for manufactured goods is normal and despite recent further advances in the price of goods the demand persists, and the local wool trade looks for a recurrence of activity within the next week or two, although the supply of desirable wool available has been reduced considerably.

Raw Wool Sought

The wool dealers are looking about for wool with which to speculate, and they are buying more or less of both domestic and foreign. In the last few days there has been a fair movement in low scoured wools, especially of the South American and East India types. These wools probably will be wanted for the coming heavyweight season which will open in January, and the purchasers undoubtedly will be able to make a good profit on the turnover provided there is a normal demand for goods.

There has been a good movement in East India wools, mainly on the basis of 55¢@60¢ for good Jorjas and Vicarinos and at about 45¢ for Kandahars in the East India type, while in the South American wools there has been a good demand, with the range 50¢@60¢ and 55¢, and some wools of mixed types, ranging from 44 to 46¢, are held firmly at 70¢. Dealers are paying for New Zealand slipped wools of about 50-55¢ grade, or equivalent, to a fair B super domestic wool, about 61¢@62¢, clean basis, in bond, landed here in the United States, to which must be added 31¢ a pound duty, clean content. Purchases of crossbred matchings continue to be made in Bradford, Eng., for the United States of grades ranging about 50¢ to 55¢ for the most part, and English down wools have been bought rather freely also at prices which have shown a steady rise.

Foreign Markets Firm

The foreign markets generally are very firm, and the tendency of prices is upward, on the whole. Advances from the Cape display a strengthening tendency, while prices in Australia are very firm everywhere, as they are also in South America. The notable exception to the upward movement in prices has been the showing at the Liverpool East India sales where the best white wools, which usually are bought for the United States, showed a decline of about 20 per cent, whereas, the medium and yellow wools suitable especially for the carpet trade, showed an advance of 5¢ to 7½ per cent. This slump in the price of the better wools is due undoubtedly to the absolute lack of interest in those wools from the American side because of the heavy quantities which had previously been imported and still remained unsold and also because of the tariff which in the interim from the previous sales has been imposed upon wools of this type suitable for clothing purposes.

A good deal of interest is being shown concerning the probable course of prices at the next London Colonial auctions which begin Nov. 21, with sales of Colonial wool in the interim at Hull and Liverpool, respectively, on Nov. 9 and 10.

Sales of fine Australian wool in the local market have been made during the last week at the highest prices yet named, \$1.18, clean basis, being obtained for 64-70s good combing wools of the Melbourne and Sydney types in bond, this being for wool yielding 50 to 52 per cent. Good 12-month Australian wools, not so good as the Australian, have been sold in the open market on the clean basis of \$1.35@1.37, depending upon the yield, this being for a wool of about 64s grade and unskirted.

Choice Ohio delaine, unskirted and about equal to the Australian in grade is held at 57¢@58¢ in the grease, or about \$1.45, clean basis, although at this price the wool is not so selling, the market value being probably about \$1.40, clean basis.

Texas Wool Sales

Half-blood wools are hardly to be had in the market at any price, and topmakers are reluctant to sell any tops out of this grade at all, in fact a number of topmakers are refusing to make quotations before Jan. 1 at the earliest. This is true to a considerable extent, also, with reference to the spinners, who have sold generally forward into the first quarter of 1923. Three-eighths combing wools are quotable at about \$1, clean basis, and quarter-blood combing is quotable at nearer 90 than 85 cents, clean.

The fall Texas wools which have been pooled at the several concentration points in Texas will be offered for sale by sealed bids begun Nov. 10, the first sale being scheduled for Del Rio. Some wool out of the fall clip has been bought privately at 35¢@42¢ cents, and this is figured to mean at least \$1.05, clean lagged basis, Boston. Under the stress of competition it is believed that the pooled wools will bring probably not less than \$1.10, clean basis, delivered, Boston.

ANOTHER STOCK DIVIDEND
NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Directors of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., stock-makers of Stamford, Conn., today announced that a meeting of the company's stockholders had been called for November 17 for the purpose of asking their approval of a reduction of the par value of the company's shares from \$100 to \$25 and an increase of from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 in the outstanding capital permitting the declaration of a 100 per cent stock dividend.

HARDWARE SALES
HAVE GOOD GAIN

"Sales during the month of October in the wholesale hardware markets of the United States are reported to have been larger than during any other single month for the past two years. Few price changes were made effective during last week."

"The best business of the year is being enjoyed in the middle west, and holiday merchandise is selling in large volume," says Hardware Age.

THIS QUARTER'S
STEEL EARNINGS
MAY BE LARGER

Big Corporation's Operations
Are Now on a Much
Bigger Scale

The United States Steel Corporation and a majority of independents are expected to show much improved earnings this quarter unless further transportation difficulties are serious enough to cut heavily into profits again. Trade conditions themselves are favorable.

United States Steel in the third quarter would have earned more than \$1.50 a share on the common in place of 93 cents reported, but for effects of strikes, particularly the car shortage. This quarter it would seem the common dividend could be earned at least one and one-half times, with a good prospect of even larger earnings.

The big factor always is the production rate. It is estimated that the increase in operations since the wage increase has more than offset the higher labor outlay. In fact, the corporation is running over 79 per cent, compared with a low of under 60 per cent. Consequently, with effects of the strike declining, and rolling schedules working steadily into higher-priced tonnage, fall earnings should show a steady increase despite the fact that some purchases of semi-finished materials have been recently made in the open market.

The same factors apply to independents; it would not be surprising if September proved a better month for a number of them than earlier months of the quarter. One steel company showed net earnings for September slightly more than twice the August net. These differences are due to the fact that full effects of the strikes were felt in various producing districts at different times.

New business, while somewhat quieter, is satisfactory, particularly railroad buying.

United States Steel is expected to show another increase in unfilled business for September, while independents are largely expected to end the year on a number of products. Earnings will be good so long as operations can be maintained at the rate warranted by present orders. In connection with recent weakness in steel shares, a great deal has been made of declining prices. Steel men generally expect iron to go lower, say to \$25, but finished steel products are expected to remain stabilized at present levels except some specialties, and these are expected to go up, not down. Among the latter are tin plate and certain grades of forgings. It is also said sheets may be advanced by the corporation in the near future.

WESTERN BUSINESS
SHOWS GOOD GAIN

In its monthly review of business conditions in the west, the National City Bank of Chicago says:

There is a better undertone to business in the west, and while the gains have not been sensational, they contrast very favorably with the conditions of a few months ago. Distribution of grain, merchandise, and general commodities is being hampered by the pressure of traffic upon the railroads, which are having more business than they can handle with the relatively limited equipment at their command.

It is evident that delays will be unavoidable, as the roads are trying to provide for enormous coal shipments at the time when traffic is ordinarily congested with the heavy grain movement. Whereas a few months ago many of the roads were finding it difficult to secure sufficient storage space for empty cars, the problem now is to obtain an adequate supply of cars with which to move coal, farm products, building materials, and other freight that is offering.

The purchasing power of the vast territory served by the Chicago market has been materially increased by the recent advance in grain prices, apparently insuring for the farmer a fair profit on the year's business.

The Department of Agriculture shows that the index number of aggregate crop production this year is about 7.2 per cent higher than in 1921, with the total acreage in cultivated crops only slightly less than last year. The average price paid producers for the principal crops declined about 2 per cent in September, which is less than half the decrease shown in the same period during the last decade. On Sept. 15, the index figure of the prices of meat animals was 8.1 per cent higher than a year ago, but 37 per cent under 1920 and 1.2 per cent below the 10-year average of Oct. 1.

Reports made to the National Industrial Conference Board reflected an upward trend of wages, there having been 35 advances in pay between Aug. 15 and Sept. 15, and only four decreases. This showing emphasizes the extent to which living costs are being advanced through the influence of wage increases. If this movement continues, it is obvious that the cost of living must be further increased. That there has been a remarkable change in labor conditions is shown by the fact that, whereas, at this time in 1921 it was estimated that four or five million workers were unemployed, there is now practically no unemployment.

BOSTON SAVINGS
BANKS' DEPOSITS
AT RECORD MARK

That the people of Boston are thoroughly imbued with the thrift idea is proven by the fact that deposits in the savings banks of Boston proper are at their record high mark. At the close of business on Oct. 31, the 24 Boston institutions had on deposit \$401,317,237,—a gain of \$28,269,293 over the corresponding date last year.

Among the individual banks, the showing of the Provident Institution stands out most conspicuously, with deposits of \$89,770,853. This compares with \$84,654,438 a year ago. The gain of the Boston Five Cent Savings Bank is equally impressive, being \$4,405,705 for the year. Incidentally, the latter institution has the largest list of open accounts in the city, viz.—187,936.

On Oct. 31, the Boston savings banks had 784,457 open accounts. On the corresponding date last year there numbered 779,077.

Of the 24 savings banks in Boston, 19 are paying 4½ per cent to depositors. The Blackstone, Charlestown Five-Cent, East Boston, and Sumner allow 5 per cent interest. Interest rates are believed to be on the down grade, however. Witness the fact that one bank, the Dorchester, cut its rate to 4 per cent last month, while another, now paying 5 per cent, will make its next distribution on a 4½ per cent basis.

AUCTION SALES
OF SECURITIES

Wise, Hobbs & Arnold, of Boston, sold the following securities today at public auction:

4 Merrimack Mfg. prd 84½, up 1
3 do 100, up 6½
11 Concord Mills 12½, up 12½
6 Tremont & Suffolk Mills 140, up 10
23 Boston RR Holding prd 44, off 1
40 Boston Wharf Co 109, up 2½
15 Hollis-Royce Co of Am pr 54, up 14
10 Stollwerck Chocolate 24 prd 5, off 15
12 American Glue com 84½, up 1½
4 Converse Rubber 90½, off ½
10 Wickwire Spencer Steel prd 62½
75 Liggett's Intd prd 53½—53, up ½, unchanged.

R. L. Day & Co. sold the following at auction:

2 Llanell Cotton Mills 210½, up 4½
1 Lancaster Mills pr 105½, up 2½
10 Worcester Corp St Ry pr 52½, off 6½
14 Draper Corp 169, up 1
3 Converse Rubber Shoe pr 90½, off ½
8 Mass Bond-Ins 110½, up 1½
25 Mass Lg Co com 135, up 1½
10 Charlestown Gas Elea 115, unchanged
45 Cambridge Gas Lt rts 24½, off ½
15 Quincy Mkt C S Whse com 139½, off ½
12 Plymouth Cordage 19½, up 4½
40 Hood Rubber pr 100½, up ½

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call loans—Boston New York
Renewal rate 5% 5%
Outside com'l paper 4% 4%
Year money 5% 5%
Customers' com'l loan 5% 5%
Individual cus. col. loans 5% 5%
Sat.
Bar silver in New York 86½c
Bar silver in London 33½d
Mexican dollars 50½c
Canadian ex. prem (%), 1-64
Bar gold in London 226½d
Domestic bar silver 99½c

Leading Central Bank Rates
The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries, quote discount rates as follows:

| | P.C. | | P.C. |
|--------------|------|---------------|------|
| Boston | 4 | Chicago | 4½ |
| New York | 4 | St. Louis | 4½ |
| Philadelphia | 4½ | Kansas City | 4½ |
| Cleveland | 4½ | Minneapolis | 4½ |
| Richmond | 4½ | Dallas | 4½ |
| Atlanta | 4½ | San Francisco | 4 |
| Amsterdam | 4 | Madrid | 5½ |
| Athens | 8½ | Paris | 5 |
| Berlin | 8 | Rome | 5½ |
| Bombay | 5 | Prague | 5 |
| Budapest | 8 | Warsaw | 5½ |
| Brussels | 4½ | Sofia | 4½ |
| Bucharest | 6 | Stockholm | 4½ |
| Calcutta | 4 | Swiss Bank | 2½ |
| Christiana | 5 | Tokyo | 5 |
| Copenhagen | 5 | Vienna | 5 |
| Helsingfors | 5 | | |
| Lisbon | 7 | | |

Acceptance Market
Spot, Boston delivery
Prime Eligible Banks—
60@90 days 4 ④¼%
30@60 days 4 ④¼%
Under 30 days 4 ④¼%
Less Known Banks—
60@90 days 4½ ④¼%
30@60 days 4½ ④¼%
Under 30 days 4½ ④¼%
Eligible Private Bankers—
60@90 days 4½ ④¼%
30@60 days 4½ ④¼%
Under 30 days 4½ ④¼%

Clearing House Figures
Exchanges \$4,000,000 \$24,000,000
Year ago today 39,000,000
Balances 12,000,000 88,000,000
Exchanges for week 8,000,000
P. R. bank credit, 12,757,122 79,000,000

Foreign Exchange Rates
Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of Sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency.

| | Current | Previous | Parity |
|----------------|---------|----------|----------|
| Sterling | \$4.46½ | \$4.44½ | \$4.8648 |
| Cables | 4.46½ | 4.44½ | 4.8648 |
| France | 0.0813½ | 0.0813 | 133 |
| Gulders | 0.3890 | 0.3879 | 402 |
| Mark | 0.0011½ | 0.0011½ | 238 |
| Lire | 0.0419½ | 0.0414 | 193 |
| Swiss francs | 1.81 | 1.806 | 193 |
| Peetas | 1.611 | 1.620 | 193 |
| Belgian francs | 0.0562 | 0.0564 | 193 |
| Kronen (Aus.) | 0.133½ | 0.132½ | 2026 |
| Sweden | 0.2674 | 0.265 | 268 |
| Denmark | 0.2009 | 0.2010 | 268 |
| Norway | 0.1849 | 0.1820 | 268 |
| Greece | 0.1070 | 0.1085 | 193 |
| Argentina | 321 | 321 | 2648 |
| Poland | 0.08 | 0.08 | 2380 |
| Hungary | 0.04 | 0.04 | 2020 |
| Jugo-Slavia | 0.04 | 0.04 | 2020 |
| Finland | 0.0277 | 0.0277 | 1930 |
| Tscho-Slov | 0.0317 | 0.0317 | 2026 |
| Rumania | 0.0942 | 0.0942 | 2026 |
| Portugal | 0.20 | 0.20 | \$1.0800 |
| Shanghai | 7.750 | 7.750 | 1.0832 |
| Hong Kong | 55 | 55 | 7800 |
| Bombay | 2915 | 2915 | 4868 |
| Yokohama | 4823 | 4823 | 4984 |
| Brasil | 1140 | 1140 | |
| Uruguay | 7.762½ | 7.762½ | 1.0342 |
| Chile | 1365 | 1365 | 3650 |
| Calcutta | 2920 | 2920 | |

*1913 average 32.44 cents per rupee.
†Cents a thousand.
‡Cents a hundred.

RUSSO-ASIATIC
AGREEMENT WITH
SOVIET FAVORABLE

Company Gets Back Its Old Possessions—May Have Fair Free Hand With Labor

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (Special Correspondence)—For a long time the terms of the agreement signed by Mr. Leslie Urquhardt and M. Krassin were hidden by a cloud of mist. Today the terms of the agreement are perfectly known.

The first observation to be noted is that the present leaders of Russia have completely renounced their Marxist theories and are now anxious to return to the state of things existing prior to the war. It may be stated that the Urquhardt-Krassin agreement evolves a fact of the highest importance.

In summary, Mr. Urquhardt has been able to secure from the Soviets concessions and advantages tending to re-establish confidence. The manufacturers and business men of every nation will not return to Russia until confidence has revived. Krassin has offered the chairman of the Russo-Asiatic such advantages as never before had been proffered by the Soviets in any conference.

Terms of Agreement

On his side Mr. Urquhardt has submitted to certain demands of the Soviets. It happened that the Russo-Asiatic possessed a large estate called Kichim, which alone represented 25 per cent of the company's interests, in addition to other concessions granted for a period of 60 years. In compliance with the Bolshevik point of view, Mr. Urquhardt forsakes his right of ownership to the Kichim estate. But in return he secures a lease of 99 years which implies for him the necessity of amortizing all the interests within this lapse of time, after which period all the estates of the company are to return to the Soviets, exempt of all debts and charges.

What are as a whole the advantages

granted by the Soviets? First, the immediate return to the Russo-Asiatic of all the property it possessed on Nov. 2, 1917. This clause includes property of all kinds: mines, forests, industrial exploitations as well as agricultural, without exception or drawback. The labor scheme suggested by the Soviets seems a reasonable one.

Of course, the grantees of the Russo-Asiatic are obliged to comply with the general laws governing the workmen, but they are entitled to select their staff and stop operations with a fortnight's notice. They are further at liberty to claim extra hours of work, while piecework is also permitted. The Council of Workers will have to refrain from interfering either with the manufacturing question or the administrative work.

Protect Russo-Asiatic Profits

One of the characteristic points is the payment of \$2,000,000 to repair the damages caused to the works and set it going. Furthermore, the arrangement covers a contract of 2,000,000 gold rubles, on which \$250,000 will be paid on contracting, and a complete indemnity, represented by Treasury bonds yielding 3 per cent interest starting in 1925, with the right to convert these bonds into securities of the first forthcoming international loan.

There are two other highly important clauses, one specifying that, if foreign competitors were to operate at lower prices than those fixed by the Russo-Asiatic, the profits resulting therefrom in favor of the Soviets would be acquired by the company; the other, the arbitration clause, implying that any dispute will be settled by an arbitrary committee composed of five persons, two of which will be selected by the Soviets, two by the company, and the chairman to be selected by the Russo-Asiatic from a list of six candidates submitted by the Soviets.

On its side the Russo-Asiatic, starting in 1925, undertakes to carry out a minimum and reasonable output which is to serve as a basis for the imposts. These are considered in some way as a kind of royalty of manufacture. The anticipated rate by the Government is from 4 to 6 per cent, while Mr. Urquhardt has received the promise of a maximum guarantee of impost which may never exceed 5 per cent.

WEAKNESS MARKS
CHICAGO WHEAT
MARKET TODAY

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Weakness developed in the wheat market today during the early dealings, lower quotations at Liverpool having a bearish effect.

Commission houses were the principal sellers here. Offerings though, were largely of a scattered sort.

The opening, which ranged from ½c lower, to ¾c higher, with December \$1.15½@1.15¾, and May \$1.15½@1.15¾, was followed by a substantial setback all around.

Expectancy of a bullish showing in the Government crop report as to corn, made the market for corn and oats relatively firm. After opening unchanged to ½c off, December 67½@69, corn scored moderate general gains.

Oats started unchanged to ¾c higher, December 42½c, and reacted slightly, but then advanced for all deliveries.

Provisions lacked support, despite an upward tendency in hog values.

LONDON MARKET
UNDER PRESSURE

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The crisis in the Near Eastern affairs promoted selling of securities on the stock exchange today, and the markets generally were heavy.

French loans closed flat in sympathy with the further depreciation in the value of the French franc. Glit-edged investment issues were weaker, but alterations were narrow. Home rails also had a poor tone and were neglected.

Dollar descriptions were flat and featureless. Argentine rails lost ground. There was pressure from the Continent against Kamra. Industrials were not important.

Hudson's Bay was quoted at 7½. The oil group was dull and easier. Royal Dutch sold at 36½, Shell Transport at 4½, and Mexican Eagle at 2 9-16. Rubbers were quiet but well maintained.

SOUTHERN COLORADO POWER

Southern Colorado Power Company reports for the year ended Sept. 30 last, gross earnings of \$1,823,329, an increase of \$32,622, and net earnings of \$490,414, an increase of \$124,553.

GREATER DEMAND
CAUSES ACTIVITY
IN DIAMOND TRADE

ANTWERP, Oct. 26 (Special Correspondence)—The large producing companies, through the medium of the London diamond syndicate, have decided to resume the sale of rough diamonds. This step has been decided on because of increasing business in polished brilliants, and it is one of many signs that the diamond market, which had been stagnant for a long time, has again begun to move.

Interest in this is not confined to the few people who buy and sell diamonds. The diamond market is considered as sensitive as the stock exchange to the fluctuations of the world's trade barometer. Experts in the trade report that there has been already an appreciable improvement lately.

A year ago the leading mines reduced production and in some cases closed entirely. Now there is a call for diamonds from many quarters, and prices have stiffened during the last two months from 10 to 20 per cent. America is buying briskly. Some European countries are buying because diamonds are counted a better security than bonds while exchanges are jumpy.

CHICAGO LIVE
STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—There was practically no trading in hogs in the early live stock market here today. Asking prices were higher. A load of 240-lb. butchers brought \$8.60. The market appeared steady.

Monday's average was \$8.40 and Tuesday's \$8.25. The latter compares with \$8.10 a week ago and \$7 a year ago.

Receipts: Hogs, 22,000, with 7211 left over; cattle, 12,000, sheep, 20,000.

DIVIDENDS

Directors of the Old Colony Trust Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$3 per share, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 7.

Harbison-Walker refractories declared the usual quarterly dividends of \$1.50 a share on both common and preferred stocks, the common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20 and the preferred, Jan. 20 to stock of record Jan. 10.

New Issue

\$4,000,000

Boston & Maine Railroad

Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds

Dated January 1, 1923

Due January 1, 1928

Coupon bonds, \$1,000 denomination, registrable as to principal, coupon and registered bonds interchangeable. Interest payable January 1 and July 1 in New York and Boston Old Colony Trust Company and S. Parkman Shaw, Jr., Boston, Trustees

The following is summarized from a letter from Mr. James H. Hustis, President of the Boston & Maine Railroad:

Property Mortgaged—These \$4,000,000 bonds are part of an issue of \$112,985,979 and are secured by a First Mortgage on 1651 miles of line owned by the Company, subject only to \$2,838,000 underlying bonds on 153 miles. In addition to the above mileage the Boston & Maine operates under lease agreement, trackage rights, etc., 636 miles of line, making a total operated of 2287 miles. Other property on which these bonds are secured by a First Mortgage includes railroad repair shops, one of which cost nearly \$3,000,000 and is said to be one of the best equipped in the United States, and valuable freight and passenger terminals in and about the City of Boston, and at other important industrial centers. The Boston facilities comprise very extensive freight yards and some of the most favorably situated and best equipped shipping facilities on the Atlantic seaboard.

Ratio of Property to Indebtedness—The tentative final valuation placed on the Boston & Maine and leased lines by the Interstate Commerce Commission, including additions since date of valuation, amounts to over \$273,600,000. In arriving at this valuation, the Commission deducted approximately \$50,000,000 for depreciation. As the funded debt, including equipment notes, and the par value of stocks of leased lines, amounts to only \$138,201,079, there is practically \$2.00 of property value for each \$1.00 of indebtedness.

Earnings—For the so-called "Test Period" the Boston & Maine had a balance, after fixed charges and after allowing for normal dividends on Preferred stock, of \$1,735,029, equivalent to 4.39 per cent on \$39,505,100 Common stock. The net corporate income for the "Test Period," before fixed charges, was \$10,202,825, equivalent to 1.44 times the present fixed charges of \$7,070,815, which include increased interest charges due to refunding operations and to large capital expenditures since the "Test Period." These capital expenditures amount to more than \$21,000,000 for additions, improvements and equipment, and should materially increase the normal net earning capacity.

The "Test Period" above referred to was used by the United States Government in determining a fair compensation for the railroads under Federal control and the earnings of this "Test Period" were considered an indication of normal earning capacity.

The Boston & Maine is rapidly recovering from the depression of 1921. For the first eight months of 1922, Net Railway Operating Income was greater by \$7,554,717 than for the corresponding period of the previous year and is now in excess of fixed charges.

We offer the above bonds, subject to prior sale, to approval of our counsel, Messrs. Rogers, Gray, Boyden & Perkins, and to authorization by the public authorities having jurisdiction.

Price 95½ and interest, yielding about 6.62%.

It is expected that temporary receipts of the Company exchangeable for definitive bonds when issued will shortly be available for delivery.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BIG ENTRY LIST
FOR TITLE MEET

One Hundred and Forty-Two Cross-Country Runners Enter New England Championship

One hundred forty-two athletes representing 13 institutions have entered in the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association cross-country championships that are to be held Saturday morning, Nov. 13 at Franklin Park. Every state in New England with the exception of Rhode Island is sending at least one team to the big title meet. There will be five institutions from the Bay State, four from Maine, two from Connecticut and one each from New Hampshire and Vermont.

The University of Maine which won the championship last year, breaking a long string of successive victories of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has sent in a list of 20 entries which is the largest of the lot. Besides the University, the Pine Tree State will be represented by Bates College, Colby College and Bowdoin. The other two states north of Massachusetts will be represented by New Hampshire College and the University of Vermont.

Each competitor will be limited to a starting team of seven men of whom the first five to finish will score, the team compiling the lowest score winning the title. This means that no more than seven men less than five can be sent to the start from each squad. The prowess of Massachusetts will be upheld by Technology, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Boston College, Boston University, and Holy Cross College. Wesleyan University and Williams College are the two teams from Connecticut.

The list of entries is as follows:

Bates College—Capt. R. Batten '23, S. J. Holt '24, F. P. McGinley '24, B. R. Sargent '25, F. E. Dorr '25, S. E. Wilson '25, F. Sinella '25, C. E. Ward '25, J. W. Hurley '24, R. C. Page '25, C. H. Archibald '25, C. E. Gilpatrick '24.

Boston College—R. J. Murphy '24, P. M. Dillon '25, P. J. Mahoney '25, A. S. Kirey '25, Philip Moynahan '25, L. E. Welch '25, Thomas Cunningham '25, Edmund Carey '26, Herbert Finnegan '25.

Boston University—L. B. Stacy '24, F. N. Merriam '23, Clark Cell '23, Dwight Chapman '24, J. A. Petti '24.

Bowdoin College—Capt. F. H. Plasted '24, H. F. Eastman '25, R. J. Foster '25, Allen Howe '25, G. N. Miller '25, H. E. Kroll '25, R. S. Webster '25, G. A. Spear '25, H. G. Fillmore '23, J. T. Small '24.

Colby College—Capt. R. W. Payne '24, A. R. Warren '25, J. N. Laughton '25, T. R. Hodgkins '25, A. J. Fasse '25, E. M. Taylor '25, J. A. Barnes '24, K. E. Shaw '25, F. E. Baker '26, A. W. Cole '23, W. F. Seifert '24, R. M. Waugh '25.

Holy Cross College—J. W. Shea '23, G. P. Fagan '23, Bernard Madden '25, J. J. Cullen '25, John Shannon '25, Gordon Lynn '25, George Fournier '26, Fred Donaghy '25, Edward Hendon '24, Walter Mulvihill '24, Vincente '24.

Massachusetts Agricultural College—Capt. D. E. MacCreedy '23, R. C. Newell '23, E. Tanner '23, E. N. Tisdale '23, C. V. Hill '24, R. S. Gifford '24, C. F. Isaac '24, K. S. Loring '24, G. D. E. Fife '24, S. S. Burhoe '25, R. B. Bates '23, M. B. Hallett '23.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology—Capt. R. E. Hendrie '23, F. W. Bemis '25, G. R. Holt '24, R. W. Parkinson '25, L. H. Poor '23, R. E. Robertson '24, E. E. Sanborn '25, W. H. Howe '25, W. L. Keplinger '25, E. S. Fomykalsky '25, W. P. Ellis '23, J. T. Duffy '24, G. D. E. Fife '24, C. J. McIntire '23, C. E. Roche '24.

New Hampshire College—Capt. A. L. French '23, W. F. Coughlin '23, L. D. Higgins '23, L. A. W. Martin '25, M. Snow '26, T. W. Slack '25, T. Jazakawiz '26, F. Gray '25, C. E. Graves '23.

University of Maine—Capt. C. A. McKean '23, H. W. Raymon '24, C. G. Patten '25, J. W. Ames '24, S. D. Hillman '26, A. E. Wilson '23, F. D. Webb '24, C. E. Noyes '24, Clayton Sylvester '26, E. L. Kneeland '23, H. A. Smith '25, R. A. Tate '25, C. E. Hart '25, G. E. Gerro '25, J. M. Murray '25, C. E. Gerro '25, G. E. Kelleher '25, C. E. Eastman '25, R. E. Turner '26, W. A. Allen '25.

University of Vermont—E. Pierce '23, W. W. Smith '24, N. W. Fiosford '25, C. O. Wheeler '25, C. A. Sanford '24, J. K. Stevens '24, L. B. Beach '25, J. R. Beard '25.

Williams College—E. V. Fasse '23, M. D. Sanford '24, P. R. Fitch '23, Anthony Brayton '24, J. M. Allen '23, T. K. Livingston '23, S. W. Webb '23, A. E. Driscoll '25.

ANDOVER-EXETER OFFICIALS
ANDOVER, Nov. 8.—F. J. Daley, coach of the Phillips Andover Academy football team, has announced the following list of officials for the game at Brothers Field, Andover, Saturday, Nov. 18, between Andover and Exeter. Referee—W. W. Southern, Springfield Training School. Umpire—Frank Lowe, Dartmouth College. Head line-man—A. E. Whiting, Cornell University. Field judge—J. B. Pendleton, Bowdoin College.

LATON DEFEATS HEAL
TOLEDO, O., Nov. 8.—John Layton of St. Louis defeated Hugh Heal, Toledo, two games in the National Three-Cushion Billiard League here yesterday afternoon and last night. Layton won the afternoon game, 50 to 24, in 55 innings. The score of the evening game was 50 to 48 in 54 innings.

Harvard-Yale Track Meet on Later Date
New Haven, Nov. 8
POSSIBILITY of a dual track meet between Yale and Harvard at commencement time instead of in May, as in past years, is being discussed here and has met with favor.

Capt. Thomas Campbell '23 of the Yale track team has announced that the plan to add such an event to the graduation-time program seemed on the fair way of being arranged.

Yale and Harvard may visit England next year to meet Oxford and Cambridge, in which event the track and field athletes would be in training up to their time of sailing should the new plan go through.

BUTLER'S GROWTH LARGELY
DUE TO COACH H. O. PAGE

Former Chicago All-Round Athlete Is Developing Strong Teams at That Indiana College

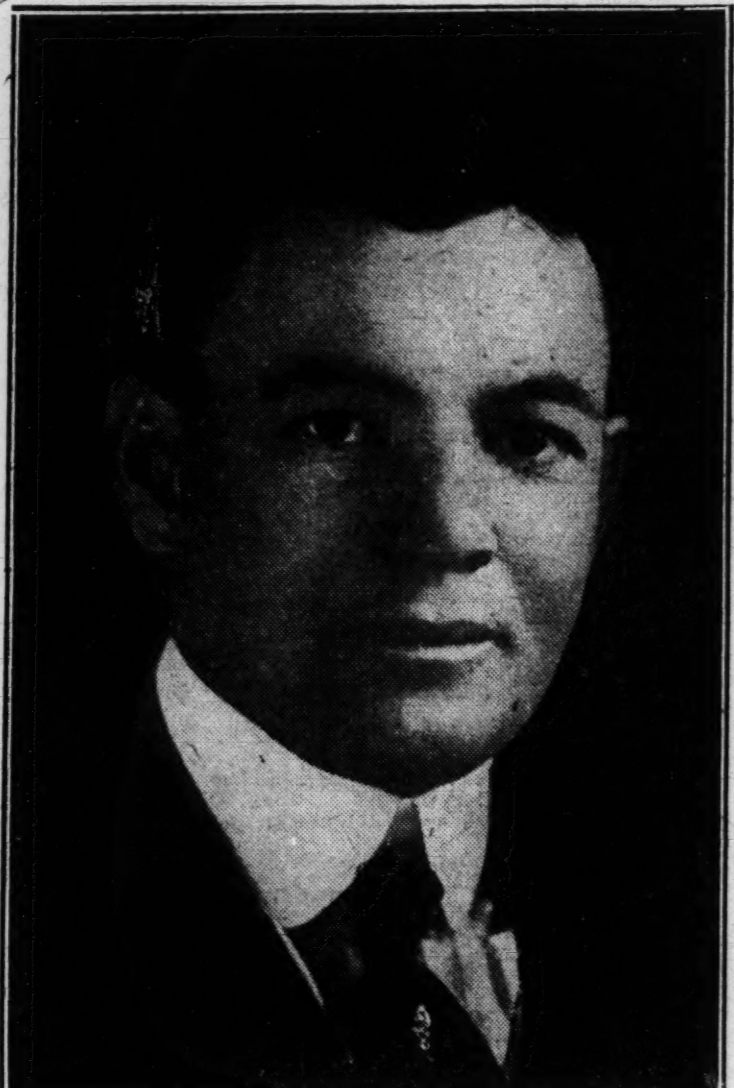
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 7 (Special)—Butler College has changed its name to Butler University due to growth following remarkable development in athletics during the two-year regime of H. O. Page, former coach and star athlete at University of Chicago, as director of physical culture and athletics. Butler paid a high price for Page, measured by the means of the average institution of its size; but alumni who went after him believe he has been worth it and much more.

Just now Butler is in the glare of the gridiron spotlight by reason of a

force? It is depending on Coach Page to solve the problem.

Indianapolis backs Page to a man. When he came here two years ago, Butler did well to turn out 1000 at a football game. Last year crowds increased to as many as 6000 at a single game. At the Wash game the capacity of 12,000 seats was sold out ahead of time this year.

For the past two years Butler has won the Indiana College Athletic League championships in football and basketball. In baseball it tied things up, while in track it is building



H. O. Page, Physical Director at Butler University

clean record against formidable football teams in the middle west. He opened the season with a score of 14 to 0 over Franklin College, followed with 16 to 0 over Chicago Y. M. C. A. College, and then startled the "Big Ten" by defeating one of its leading members, University of Illinois at Urbana, 10 to 7. This was followed by downing Earlham College, 57 to 0, and Wabash College, 9 to 7.

Although Butler is still very small compared with the colleges it is defeating and has defeated consistently in the last two years in all sports, Coach Page has succeeded in building up some fine teams. This success has put vision and imagination into an institution that was formerly quite ordinary, was in fact slipping backward from year to year.

Now Butler is laying plans to make of itself a great university rivaling Indianaopolis and the State. It points to the fact that the two state supported universities, Purdue and Indiana, are not centrally located and never will be able to do the State justice by splitting forces.

Butler now claims about 450 men students, yet it is entering the new Indiana Collegiate Athletic Conference and will have the conference standard of eligibility adopted by the big colleges in the west.

Where will Butler get its material with the one-year residence rule in

slowly, finishing next to Earlham last year in a minor division. Tennis also has been a good sport at the college. Coach Page took a bachelor of science degree at University of Chicago, 1906 to 1910. He was an end and a quarterback on the Maroon football team, being varsity captain in 1909. He was a star forward guard in basketball, a star pitcher in baseball, and a distance runner on the track. His best track work was done at preparatory school, Lewis Institute, Chicago.

In 1910 and 1915 he managed, played with, and coached the Maroon baseball squads that went to the Orient, and sent off his team of 1920 to another jaunt in Japan just before going to Butler.

When Coach Page was a Maroon pitcher the team won a clean-cut baseball championship of the Intercollegiate Conference.

For eight years he was in charge of the basketball varsity teams at Chicago, and in his last year won the conference championship, losing in an extra game by a close decision the national title to the University of Pennsylvania. For 10 years he assisted Prof. A. A. Staggs in football and was much pleased with the defensive play of the team, which was his specialty. He did a great deal of scouting of Maroon opponents. He also aided Director Staggs in track coaching.

PITTSBURGH HAS
15 GAMES ON CARD

This Year's Basketball Material Is Exceptionally Good

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 8.—The University of Pittsburgh basketball schedule for the coming season has just been announced and includes 15 games, 10 of them at Pittsburgh. The annual eastern trip will include only two games, Swarthmore being played at Swarthmore Feb. 9 and the United States Military Academy at West Point, Feb. 10. The usual home-and-home games will be played with West Virginia, Penn State and Washington and Jefferson. The captain of the team is F. E. Byers, of Turtle Creek, Pa., and the manager is A. R. Byssell of Kansas City, Mo.

Pittsburgh's basketball material is exceptionally good, the only men lost from last year's varsity being Paul Young, guard, and John Clawson, substitute center. The material from the freshman team is also very promising. The schedule is as follows:

Jan. 6—Syracuse University at Pittsburgh; 9—Geneva College at Pittsburgh; 12—Allegheny College at Pittsburgh; 16—Bethany College at Pittsburgh; 18—West Virginia University at Pittsburgh; 26—Geneva College at Pittsburgh.

Feb. 2—Penn State College at Pittsburgh; 7—Washington and Lee University at Pittsburgh; 9—Swarthmore College at Swarthmore; 10—United States Military Academy at West Point; 14—W. & J. College at Pittsburgh; 17—Penn State College at State College; 23—West Virginia Wesleyan University at Pittsburgh; 28—W. & J. College at Washington.

March 3—West Virginia University at Morgantown.

GOLF HOLES AT
A HARBOR'S EDGE

Winthrop, Near Boston, Adds Course to Growing List

WINTHROP, Mass., Nov. 4 (Special)—Golfing down among the craft of Boston Harbor is the latest development of the royal and ancient game's conquest of this district. On the Winthrop promontory—a bit of much-built-up land which amounts to an island—they are laying out the where-withal for golf in the summer colony which is far removed from any other links. Golf at Winthrop, when the links is finished next summer, will not be "seaside" golf of the English coasts, but will have most benefits of proximity to the ocean, since the 50-acre plot of the Winthrop Golf Club lies within stone's throw of the harbor beach, at the Playstead station of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad. The nine golf holes when placed in this locality will give the "island" its chief sporting asset, and the game can chalk up one more credit on the long list of its new reservations finished of late hereabouts.

Flat in contour the land may be, but there are water hazards aplenty, from the large Lewis Lake down to the drain ditches which meander over the fairways. There is goodly carry in demand from the fifth tee over a corner of the big pond, and the water motif is used for the golfer's testing many an other time.

Wayne E. Stiles has made the most out of limited space and parallel holes have been kept away from so far as possible. He has managed to get very good length out of the circuit, which will measure 2930 yards each time round.

Ever since the ground was broken a year ago, men have been working to overcome the handicaps of heavy clay in the soil but now, after much filling in and harrowing, the seeding down of a large portion of the links has been completed. The putting greens have been made generous in size and have been given plenty of rolls in their surfaces. Realizing that in the end the success of a golf links lies in its greens—unless it had made the whole layout unsatisfactory—the management of the new club has given special attention to the foundation of the velvets, building them up in the most approved fashion.

About the greens, in front of the tees, cross-wise and longitudinally to the flight-line of the ball, bunkers and mounds have been constructed so that the Winthrop golf enthusiast must be on his toes in the sand and more than once in a while. The yardages of the various holes as the architect planned them in the first drawing are: 360 435 420 320 445 130 350 160 410—2930 (5860).

A family tenement which stands on the plot—formerly property of the town—is being modeled into club quarters. The structure is of roomy proportions and should be convertible into a comfortable clubhouse for the members of this outpost of golf links. Membership is filling up rapidly, and financing is slipping along nicely under the charter-bonded member system. All in all, Winthrop has bettered itself.

GREEN TO USE ITS
REGULAR LINEUP

Captain Burke Will Get Into the Cornell Contest Saturday

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 8.—J. L. Cannell '19, head coach of the Dartmouth varsity football squad, plans to use his regular lineup in the Memorial Field this afternoon, and if all goes well the entire first-string lineup will charge Cornell at the Polo Grounds, New York, Saturday. Every one of the regulars responded to the call summoning them to take part in the scrimmage with the scrubs for the first time this season, yesterday.

Capt. C. F. Burke '23, who has been the star of the sideline since the Middlebury game, was at halfback, replacing N. O. Siegrist '23.

The return of Burke gives the Green a valuable addition in its weakest department, its offense. Burke for two years has been a brilliant carrier, but has had little opportunity to help his team this fall, being out of the Harvard-Boston University battles.

The backfield was further bolstered up with the return of L. G. Leavitt '25 and R. M. Harris '24, a pair Coach Cannell chose to keep on the bench throughout last Saturday's contest. E. B. Lynch '23 was also sent in against the scrubs yesterday. Lynch was kept out of the B. U. game until the final minutes, when the visitors threatened seriously to score.

The quarterbacks were taken in hand yesterday by John Glaze, one of Dartmouth's best quarterbacks, since 1908-09, who gave the Green pilots a few pointers for the battle with Cornell. The advice given by the veteran should prove valuable, especially since he has followed the Cornell style of attack and defense this fall.

A squad of about 30 football men will leave for New York tomorrow night and will have a short workout at the Polo Grounds Friday. Hundreds of students are planning to accompany the team to New York. A special train has been chartered, to leave Hanover Friday noon and return Sunday night. Dartmouth will take every seat in the cheering section allotted to it on the third-base side of the field. The five varsity cheer leaders are going along, as well as the college band. The Dartmouth and Cornell musical clubs will give a joint concert in the Hotel Pennsylvania Saturday night.

LOTSHAW TO TRAIN CUBS
CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Andrew Lotshaw, formerly trainer of the Indianapolis American Association Baseball Club and now trainer of a Chicago professional football team, has been named as the Chicago National League Baseball Club.

NEBRASKA HAS CHANCE TO
TIE FOR FIRST POSITION

With Drake Is Only College Football Eleven Not Tied or Defeated in Conference Race

| M. V. CONFERENCE STANDING | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|------|------|-------|
| Team | Won | Lost | Tied | P.C. |
| Drake University | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1.000 |
| University of Nebraska | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Kansas State A. C. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Iowa State College | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1.000 |
| University of Missouri | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1.000 |
| University of Kansas | 1 | 1 | 0 | .500 |
| Grinnell College | 1 | 0 | 2 | .333 |
| University of Oklahoma | 1 | 2 | 0 | .333 |
| Washington University | 0 | 0 | 4 | .000 |

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 8 (Special)—Another temporary tie in the race for the football championship of the Missouri Valley Conference appears likely to result from games to be contested this Saturday. University of Nebraska, with two Valley victories, has a chance to overtake Drake University with three wins while the latter is engaged with a non-Conference rival.

Three championship battles are staged for the main attraction, while three Conference rivals struggle with outside opponents for the side show. Nebraska is favored for a successful invasion of University of Kansas at Lawrence, Kansas State Agricultural College is a slight favorite to repulse the advance of Iowa State Agricultural College upon Manhattan and University of Missouri is given an even chance in its march on University of Oklahoma at Norman.

Kansas prepares for a chastened eleven in Nebraska, after the latter's setback, 9 to 6, at the hands of Syracuse University in last week's interconference battle. Nebraska will not again show the over-confidence that was largely responsible for their loss, representing Missouri Valley football, in the argument with the eastern brand. Coach F. T. Dawson's men are not likely to let another victory be snatched from them in the lowest of minutes. They have a veteran team, well fortified with dependable and some brilliant performers in nearly every department. The Scarlet and Cream is now expected to settle down and clean up the remainder of its Valley schedule in ship shape.

They will meet a worthy foe in Kansas, however. The Crimson and Blue has also been defeated by an eastern team, West Point, so its western rivals have no edge on this angle; but Kansas has at last found itself and won a Conference skirmish last week, downing University of Oklahoma, 19 to 3. Nebraska should watch C. O. Wilson '23, quarterback, for good generalship and for a skill in handling forward passes comparing favorably with that of H. S. Hartley '23, the veteran Cornhusker fullback. Kansas scored by no means a one-man victory, as it revealed a star end in C. T. Black '24, and stars in C. A. McDams

meeting with C. B. Wood '23 of Philadelphia, a steward of the American Rowing Association; Dr. R. H. Howe '11, director of rowing at the University; and Sheridan Logan '23, the present crew manager. At the meeting Manager Logan and Mr. Wood will handle the question of the university schedule and Dr. Howe attend to the schedules of all other Harvard crews.

LOUISIANA TEAM
HELD SCORELESS

Rutgers College Wins Football Contest by 25 to 0

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Rutgers' heavyweight eleven ran roughshod through the Louisiana State University team yesterday afternoon in the final periods of the game, winning 25 to 0. The New Brunswick college was represented by a team of substitutes in the first period and Louisiana, although unable to score, outplayed the northerners.

When Coach Sanford began to send in the varsity regulars in relays of from three to six at a time, the situation was quickly changed. Louisiana, despite its plucky and hard line defense, was unable to hold Rutgers, which played through steadily with an occasional forward pass injected into the defensive line. The Louisiana defense from coming in to brace the line.

Although outplayed, the visitors showed some excellent tackling and end running, especially Halfback Heim, who was an outstanding figure both on offense and defense. Maloney was the star for Rutgers, his forward passing and 80-yard run for a touchdown after catching a punt being the thrilling features of an otherwise drab game. Numerous penalties were imposed on both teams for technical and personal violations of the rules.

Figures, compiled after the game, showed that the penalties imposed on both teams aggregated more than 200 yards. The summary:

| RUTGERS | | LOUISIANA | |
|---|----|-----------|----|
| Stevens | 10 | Stevens | 10 |
| Lincoln | 10 | Lincoln | 10 |
| Fuchs | 10 | Fuchs | 10 |
| Bender | 10 | Bender | 10 |
| Peller | 10 | Peller | 10 |
| Raub | 10 | Raub | 10 |
| Noble | 10 | Noble | 10 |
| Maloney | 10 | Maloney | 10 |
| Olaus | 10 | Olaus | 10 |
| Edmondson | 10 | Edmondson | 10 |
| Score—Rutgers College 25. Touchdowns—Maloney 2, Olaus, Moore, for Rutgers. Point after touchdown—Bunker, for Rutgers. Referee—J. J. Brien, Tufts. Umpire—Sharp, Yale. Line-man—F. W. Murphy, Brown. Time—Four 15m. periods. | | | |

CREW AUTHORITIES
TO MEET TOMORROW

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—A meeting of much importance to college rowing authorities is to be held by the American Rowing Association at the Harvard Club, this city, tomorrow afternoon, and delegates from Harvard, Yale, Princeton University, Cornell University of Pennsylvania and Syracuse University are expected to be in attendance.

A schedule for the colleges concerned will be considered with a view to securing a well-balanced program for all. Such arrangements have been for some time a feature in other sports such as hockey, and the need has already been seen in crew.

Harvard will be represented at the

GRINNELL SQUAD
REDUCED TO EIGHT

Prospects of a Winning Cross-Country Team This Year Are Not Very Bright

GRINNELL, Ia., Nov. 7 (Special)—Prospects for a winning cross-country team at Grinnell College are not the best. Fifteen or 20 hopeful runners who responded to the call of H. J. Huff, athletic director, early in the season have dwindled now to a scant eight. Perhaps the greatest single blow to Scarlet and Black cross-country chances is the withdrawal of R. D. Daugherty '22 from competition. Last year Daugherty was the mainstay of the Pioneer squad, finishing first in the Drake dual, first in the Missouri-Washington triangular, and fourth in the Missouri Valley classic. He is track captain-elect, but it is doubtful whether he will return to the spikes even in 1923.

Another loss is that of P. H. Miller '23, a veteran of the 1921 season, who will be off the squad this season. P. P. Porter '23, a member of the Scarlet and Black cross-country crew in 1920 and who was expected to find a place for himself on the team this year, is another veteran who has abandoned the long run. K. S. Watson '23, a member of last year's team, has given up track trunks for mole skins and is playing end on the Scarlet and Black football machine.

Consequently, out of five veteran runners in college, the Scarlet and Black have only one lone man to serve on the squad. He is E. K. McIlrath '23, who placed fifth in the Drake dual last fall.

Among the green material, C. L. Meyer '25 is showing up the strongest, and will give McIlrath a hard fight for first position on the team. The other aspirants are all inexperienced and in the main, mediocre.

In a trial race over a 27 mile course the other day, McIlrath led the field in the rather slow time of 19m. 40s. He was closely pushed, however, by Meyer. The other entrants brought up the rear in the following order: E. A. Howard '25, D. W. Thorne '24, D. A. Wilson '25, E. L. Woodruff '25, and K. B. Dandenberg '25. Although these men may make good runners, the fact that they are unable to finish the grind, a thing that has not happened here for many years, proves that they do not have that staying quality.

The team that will enter the Missouri Valley cross-country meet held Nov. 13 at Washington University, will be picked from the squad mentioned runners and will number five. Included will be McIlrath, Meyer, Thorne, and Wilson. This team will probably meet the Drake cross-country team at the same time. Nov. 15, the date of the first football game.

CORNELL EXPECTS
STRONG DEFENSE

Problem of Dartmouth Coach How Best to Pierce Line

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Cornell University started in earnest yesterday in preparation for the Dartmouth football game at the Polo Grounds Sunday. Fine weather permitted an extended practice on the field. All of the regulars responded and in an hour they worked up a scrum scrimmage mostly on the offensive. The problem of the Dartmouth game, as the Cornell coaches report, is how best to pierce the strong line of defense of the Green. With the overlocking of the backfield with the Cornell policy for this game is aggressive, and yesterday's work was indications that the Ithaca were prepared to switch to the overland game should that be necessary.

Coach Gilmour 'Doble tried out a number of new formations with G. E. Plann '24 and J. H. Gorman '25. Ramsey '24 was in the drive. Ramsey scored many yards in plunges through the line.

There are two sophomores at Harvard who, under normal conditions would probably make the first varsity this fall. They are J. W. Hammond, halfback, and Philip Spalding, quarterback. Hammond is a splendid open-field runner, punter and droppicker of more than average ability, while Spalding is showing fine generalship and good instincts. Next year is pretty certain to see them first-string players.

Dartmouth is going to award the varsity football letter to any player who takes part in at least 15 minutes of play against either Cornell, Columbia, or Brown. All of these games are yet to be played.

Harvard, Yale, and Princeton are not the only colleges that find it difficult to meet the demand for tickets to their games. Reports from West Point indicate that the Cadets have absorbed all their share for the game with the Navy, Nov. 25, and that there are several thousand more wanted.

In an effort to add more weight to his backfield, Coach H. H. Beach of Penn State College has shifted R. A. Hufford '23 from end to right halfback and has put a scrub player named B. W. Wentz '24 in at fullback. The backfield has seemed to lack its usual power, and these players are expected to bolster up this weakness. Hufford is not entirely new to a backfield position, as he played there on the freshman team.

J. P. Gorman '23 and F. W. Wingle '25 are having a great race for quarterback position on the Princeton varsity this fall. Wingle was quarterback and captain of Phillips Andover Academy in 1920, when Andover defeated Exeter.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 8.—William Hess, former captain of the Penn State football team and an all-American player, has been signed to coach the University of Southern California freshman eleven for another year, it was announced.

SWEENEY WINS SHOTPUT
CAMBRIDGE, Eng., Nov. 7.—In the freshmen's games held today, J. Sweeney, Georgetown University, and Jesus College, won the shotputting event by a put of 34ft. 7in.

Classified Advertisements

CLARK-LYON CO.
Groceries and Meats
5917-19 Cottage Grove Ave. Tel. Kenwood 4800

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO—Continued

E. E. WRIGHT HAT SHOP
"KORA"
NEW YORK
BLOUSES SWEATERS
Room 412-30 N. Michigan Ave.
Phone Dearborn 4801

T. P. Flannery Co.
PIANOS
VICTROLAS RECORDS
Telephone Directory 6768
2711-13 N. Clark Street

BADER-PETERSON-COOK CO.
LUMBER
All Kinds of Building Material
Specialty: Crating and Box Lumber
1042 W. North Ave., Chicago
Tel. Lincoln 221 or 772

Maplewood Style Shop
COATS, SUITS, DRESSES, HOSIERY,
WAISTES, CORSETS AND MILLINERY.
Specializing in clothing for the larger women.
2096 Milwaukee Ave.
Telephone Brunswick 1670

JOHN S. VANCE
GOOD DRY GOODS
3413-3415 Lawrence Avenue
"As Good As We Say, Or We Make It That Way"

INCOME TAX
We Specialize in
Railway—Lumber—Renting
Mining and Individual Returns
Claims and Assessments
FOREMOST AUDIT & ACCOUNTING ASSN.
4444 SHERIDAN RD. Sunnyside 1238

ERICH NELSON LINN
BUILDING CONTRACTOR
5200 Kimball Ave. Juniper 0959

O. KRUEGER
Custom Tailoring for Women and Men
Cleaning, Dyeing, Hemstitching, Buttons
Covered, Etc.
Madam Jeanne Gowns 6128 Ellis Ave.
410 E. 63rd St. Tel. Hyde Park 7107
Tel. Westworth 1412 CHICAGO

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
JOHN FLOM
143 N. Wabash Ave. Phone Central 1208

Mac Pherson Corset Shop
Specialists for the Larger Woman
611-612 Venetian Bldg. 15 E. Washington St.
Tel. Dearborn 4381

Mabelle Burroughs Miller
Manicurist
Appointments at Private Homes
Phone Kildare 3806 4548 Hutchinson Ave.

J. VALES TAILOR AND CLEANER
Irving 2880
8294 Milwaukee Avenue CHICAGO

SMITH'S FLOWER SHOP
Cut Flowers, Floral Designs and Plants
1123 Argyle St. Phone Sunnyside 4228
EDGEWATER LOCK CO., Expert Locksmiths
Est. 1914 5225-27 Broadway Edge. 5204
Expert Service in Opening, Changing of
Combinations and Repairing All Makes of
Safes, Vaults and Locks.

AUDITOR—ACCOUNTANT
Monthly Audits and Supervision
J. E. DAVISON
138 W. Lake St., Chicago
Main 2087

SAMUEL GRAHAM & SON
INSURANCE
443 E. 46th Place Drexel 7627
175 W. Jackson Blvd. Wabash 3961

DRESSMAKING—GOWNS
A. D. HARTMAN
764 E. Fortieth St. Apt. 1 Tel. Oak. 6238
Near Cottage Grove Ave.

Dressmaking—Suits and Gowns
SCHROEDER
523 Diversey Parkway Lincoln 5584

CHAS. C. DOSE
Steam Heating
Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Sewerage
Estimates Furnished
1303 Larrabee Street. Tel. Lincoln 1507

EDWIN C. GAGE
Insurance
175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Telephone: Wabash 4047; Evanston 5829

DOWNS MOTOR EXPRESS
MOVING
AUTOMOBILE STORAGE
6423-25 No. Clark St. Rogers Park 7212

H. H. HALTERMAN
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
Clocks called for, repaired and delivered.
5415 Broadway Tel. Sunnyside 5750

MAX RESTAURANT
Old Location 2245 Milwaukee Ave.
New Location 2352 LINCOLN PLACE
Opp. Logan Square L. Bldg. Cedar Hill Bldg.

Hubert Schumacher
MEN'S FURNISHER AND TAILOR
409 W. North Ave. Tel. Lincoln 2409

STANDARD QUALITY MERCHANDISE
BUTTON DRY GOODS CO.
5644 W. Lake Street

SMART HATS
ELLEN L. ATWOOD
4421 Broadway Tel. Sunnyside 2778

HOME MADE CANDY
Miss Knapp
1815 E. 47th St. Tel. Drexel 5954

WILLIAM FRIED
Tailor
64 E. Monroe Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
Phone Rand 2057 Adjoining University Club

M. J. LAPINE FURNITURE CO.
2500-32 North Clark
Manufacturers and Retailers of Parlor Furniture
SAVING OF 40-50 PER CENT

MARINELLO SHOP
Hairdressing Shampooing Marcelling
1441 Morse Ave. Rogers Park 5905

GROCERIES AND MEATS
Sucholson's Market House
2711 N. Halsted Tel. L. V. 1005, CHICAGO

DIER BROS.—Meat Market
Tel. Lake View 5622—2333 N. Halsted
CHICAGO

INGERSOLL BROS.
1110 Bryn Mawr Ave. Sunnyside 7023
Real Estate Investments
Loans, Renting and Insurance
Fourth Side Specialists

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO—Continued

RAILWAY EXCHANGE
TEA ROOM
Luncheon Afternoon Tea Dinner
Special Plate Dinner.....50
Table d'Hôte Dinner.....75
Chicken or Steak Dinner.....1.00
453 Railway Exchange Building
80 E. Jackson Boulevard

RADCLIFFE
STYLISH STOUT BOOT SHOP
17 N. State St. 912 Stevens Bldg.
Specializing in
STYLISH STOUT OUT SIZES
STYLE SHOES FOR STOUT WOMEN
COMBINATION LAST
For slender feet with narrow heels and low
insteps. Scientifically built to give perfect com-
fort. Sizes 2 1/2 to 12 AAAA to EEE
\$7.50 to \$18.50
Offices, Stores, Barbers, Restaurants and
Dentists Supplied.

HARTLESS-AUSTIN
LINEN AND CLOTH SUPPLY CO.
646 N. Parkside Avenue
Tel. Austin 0724-0725-0726
FRANK H. HARTLESS

THE \$5 HAT
ORIGINAL SHOP
The Real Hats of the Day
At the Price You Want to Pay
WATERMAN
1157 E. 63rd St. 1052 Argyle St.

"Say it with flowers
If you want quality say it with ours."

Albert Hall
CORSET & LINGERIE
4611 Sheridan Road Edgewater 2670
Telephone Sunnyside 1016 Riviera Building

THE ALICE CORSET SHOP
Corsets, Lingerie
4760 BROADWAY CHICAGO
Where Broadway Crosses Lawrence
Alice M. Wardell

Jacobs & Co.
MILLINERY
Suite 1120, Stevens Bldg., CHICAGO

INDUSTRIAL PRINTING
COMPANY
127 North Wells Street
PRINTING BINDING ENGRAVING

Our Motto Is High Grade Goods
and Satisfied Customers
GLEICHNER'S BAKERY
3548 Lawrence Ave. Juniper 3819

Luncheon Tea Dinner
Evening Parties
Special Chicken Dinners
at
Mrs. Peck's Tea Room
738 Sheridan Road Broadway at 3900
Lake View 6617

"IF IT'S FROM
STOCKENBERG'S
IT'S THE BEST"
Choice Meats and Sea Foods
3354 N. Halsted St. Tel. Lake View 909-1726

744 1/2 Fullerton Ave. Phone Diversey 2888
Quality Style
MAX VOLKMAN
High Grade Tailoring

Special for ushers. Made to measure Oxford
Gray or Black, silk lined, Frock Coats with
striped trousers, \$75.00.

GIFTS THAT LAST
NORDAHL & OLSON
JEWELERS
Established 1809 2725 W. North Avenue

OUR SPECIALTY:
MONOGRAMMING AND INITIALING LINENS
Phone Sunnyside 6710
MONOGRAM SHOP
Table Linen, Bed Linen, Towels, Handkerchiefs,
5202 Winthrop Avenue
H. G. MONAT UPTOWN CHICAGO

M. M. BEAR CO.
ENGRAVED STATIONERY
AND GREETING CARDS
C. R. MULLEN, Manager
Room 808, 14 W. Washington St., Chicago
Phone Central 0577

THE KENVIEW
1342 East 53rd Street
A Home for Those Desiring
Rest and Care.
Tel. Hyde Park 7921

Ehrlich Shirt and Hat Co.
(Not Inc.)
3867 N. Clark Street
Opp. Clark St. Station
Phone Lake View 210

THE SHERIDAN SHOP
IDA HITCHCOCK BLOOD
MARCELLING
MARINELLO PREPARATIONS
944 Irving Pk. Blvd. Graceland 0682

WHITE EAGLE LAUNDRY
2719-2723 FULLERTON AVE.
TEL. ARMITAGE 0009

C. B. NOYES & CO.
Buttons, Pinstriping, Hemstitching, etc.
R. 1311, 15 E. Washington St., Tel. Dearborn 6314

EDWARD C. BUNCK
Paints, Glass and Wall Paper
4648 Calumet Ave., Chicago
Tel. Oak 9845

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO—Continued

I. PERLSON, Inc.
FURRIERS
IMPORTERS AND DESIGNERS
Established 1876
You will find the new and fashionable
furs here. Our values, too, are
exceptional.
603 North American Bldg.
80 So. State St. CHICAGO
Phone Central 8028
Dearborn 5507

The Roselma
Sweets & Things
(Kettage No. 1)
Luncheon
Afternoon Tea
Dinner
6801 Kimball Avenue Tel. Hyde Park 3973

P. F. PETTIBONE & CO.
18 SO. LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO
Printers, Stationers, Binders
Lithographers, Steel Die, and Copper
Plate Engravers
An up-to-date plant to meet your wants in all
lines of stationery for home and office. Special
forms for churches and Sunday schools. Loose
leaf outfits, pocket size. Blank books and
office supplies.
Remember the address—18 SO. LA SALLE ST.

THE FISHER GARMENT CO.
Customers, Dress, Coat and Suits
166-178 W. ADAMS ST.
CHICAGO
In the Heart of the Wholesale District.

C. H. HANSON & SON
REAL ESTATE—LOANS
INSURANCE
New houses and apartments for sale
built by us.
"Service" is our watchword.
Phone Austin 0476-1088
5009 W. Chicago Avenue

NORTH SHORE TRUST
& SAVINGS BANK
A STATE BANK
Sheridan Road and Argyle Street
Capital \$200,000.00 Surplus \$25,000.00
Under State and Clearing House Supervision.
We solicit your business in all branches of
Banking.

Commercial Real Estate
Savings Loans and Insurance
Bonds and Investments

The Oldest Bank in Woodlawn
WOODLAWN TRUST
& SAVINGS BANK
Member Federal Reserve System
68rd Street at Woodlawn Avenue
CHICAGO
Resources, \$6,000,000.00

AETNA STATE BANK
Lincoln and Fullerton Avenues
Member of Clearing House Association

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS
LOANS—INSURANCE
We buy, sell and exchange Real
Estate

STEEN & HARWOOD
1044 N. CLARK ST. CHICAGO
Telephone: Rogers Park 3202 and 0500

SOUTHWORTH & CO.
1753 Sunnyside Avenue
REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE,
LOANS, RENTING—MANAGEMENT
OF PROPERTY
Tel. Ravenswood 0549

CORNELIA GARAGE CO.
Accessories Oils Greases Tires
Our Aim—A Garage that is a satisfac-
tory home for the car of the man who
cares.

3448 Broadway Wellington 3478
HEATING AND VENTILATION
Contractors & Engineers
Established 1877
REPAIR WORK & OVERHAULING
Send for our References.

L. H. PRENTICE CO.
520 Sherman Street. Tel. Wabash 1188

Our New Warehouse at 76th N. Paulina St.
is, we believe, the most beautiful in Chicago.
WERNER BROS.
FIRE-PROOF STORAGE CO.
Main Office—523 Broadway
PACKING—SHIPPING—REMOVALS
6 WAREHOUSES "WE KNOW HOW"

GOOD MIMOGRAPHING
AND MULTIGRAPHING
THOMPSON'S
104 West Monroe St. (Corner Clark)
Phone: Randolph 4700

QUICKLY—CHEAPLY—
JOHNSTONE, RIPPEY
& JOHNSTONE
USED CARS
Repairs—Supplies—Machine Work
Official Rayfield Service
Kenwood 7400 131-35 E. 47th St. Drexel 1504

AUSTIN BICYCLE SHOP
5551 West Chicago Ave. Austin 1941
BICYCLES AND CHILDREN'S
VEHICLES
REPAIRING AND ACCESSORIES
Price List on Request

THE QUALITY STORE
High Grade Delicatessen & Groceries
3445 N. Crawford Ave. Irving 2106

LOUIS A. ALES
ACCOUNTANT
Constructive accounting service at regu-
lar intervals for the small, progressive
business.
832 Dakin St. Tel. Lake View 7180

ARGYLE JEWELERS
Diamond Setters
1133 Argyle Street Tel. Ravenswood 2089

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO—Continued

Wieland Dairy Company
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Main Office 3645 Broadway
All Branches
Lake View 3500

Forest Glen Creamery Company
Southport Avenue CHICAGO
Telephone L. V. 1168
Graceland 8092

Milk Bottled in the Country
FEILCHENFELD BROS.
QUALITY MEAT MARKETS
1200 E. 63rd St. 6308 So. Ashland Ave.
1328 E. 55th St. 3801 Lawrence Ave.
802 E. 55th St. 340 E. 47th St.
308 E. 55th St. 4216 Cottage Grove Ave.
8718 Cottage Grove Ave. 257 E. 51st St.
6538 Cottage Grove Ave.

I am Grateful for the many
delightful ladies who have
come to my shop for their
MANICURES, SHAMPOOS,
MARCEL WAVES AND
HAIR DRESSES—
Thru advertising in The Christian
Science Monitor
BARBARA KAY
613 Diversey Pkwy. Phone Diversey 1907

The Swiss Shop
BLOUSES, NEGLIGES,
LINGERIE
4425 Broadway Tel. Edgewater 4811
4608 SHERIDAN ROAD—Tel. Sunnyside 526

Kade Odd Kraft Gift Shop
Unusual Gift Articles to Suit Any Purse
Handwritten and Imported Jewelry
Read Novelties and Leather Goods
Unusual Lamps and Shades made to Order
Christmas Cards and Booklets
1316 E. 47th Street Drexel 0415

The Kewpie Shop
MARY D. HASKELL
LINGERIE BLOUSES
PETTICOATS HOSTERY
POPULAR PRICES
1513 Stevens Bldg. Dearborn 5101

Sonia Milliner
Each hat an original design exquisite
in its construction.
1100 Lake View Bldg.
116 South Michigan Ave. CHICAGO
Phone State 5128

Open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings
MILA V. ZELLER
IMPORTER
MILLINER
1520 W. Chicago Avenue
AUSTIN, CHICAGO, ILL.

J. V. DIMITROV
CUSTOM TAILOR
Ready-made suits for men,
two-piece pants, \$35.00
Odd pants \$2.50 and up
Ladies' plain tailored suits made to order
Alterations—Cleaning and Pressing
6054 N. Clark St. Tel. Rogers Park 2071
Edgewater 8280

Boys' Flower Shop
"Let us supply your flower needs"
5004 Sheridan Road, at Argyle

THE C. & F. COMPANY
Not Inc.
HARDWARE AND PAINT
Carpenters—Electrician and Locksmith
2725 N. CLARK STREET
South of Diversey Parkway
CHICAGO
Tel. Lincoln 5834

J. W. SCHLOSSER & CO.
MEATS FRUITS
GROCERIES VEGETABLES
Orders delivered to your door.
Buckingham 2000
632-54 Sheridan Rd. Rogers Park 4211
1002-04 Jarvis Rogers Park 0117

Phone Harrison 2926
RIDER & DICKERSON
Engravers and Engraving
422 So. Dearborn Street CHICAGO

Louis Thuringer
Importing Tailor 8 S. Dearborn St.
EVANSTON

H. W. PORTER
IMPORTING TAILOR
THE NORTH SHORE HOTEL
Phone 287

LONDON'S FLOWER SHOP
1712 Sherman Ave. Phone 682, Res. Phone 386
Candles, Favors, Glacé Fruits, Nuts
1110 Davis Street. Phone 7004

EVANSTON FINEST WAREHOUSE
CHARLES E. WALKER, Prop.
STORAGE—MOVING—PAINTING
Main Office 1621 Beacon Avenue
G. C. SCHMIDT, INC., THE GROCER
Wholesale prices, quality and service are right.
625 Davis St. Phone 2188
921 Dempster St. Phone 2322

VICTROLAS, RECORDS AND MUSIC
at
"BECKER'S MUSIC SHOP"
801 Dempster St. Phone 1040

MRS. KORT'S
CANDIES OF MERIT AT LORD'S
Phone Orders and Delivery

ILLINOIS

EVANSTON—Continued

Nelson Brothers Laundry Co.
Telephone Evanston 422 and 113
Tel.: Evanston 1010 Tel.: Wilmette 1010

Forcom Bros.
Cleaners and Repairers of
Oriental and Domestic
Rugs and Carpets
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

LORD'S
One of the Nicest Stores in Town
Our enlarged department offers you
a very large selection of
Rare Oriental Rugs
which cannot be duplicated in value
CITY NATIONAL BANK
Commercial and Savings Departments
Safe Deposit Vaults

MADAM HADLOCK
Blue, Brown or Black Robes, Frocks,
Embroidered Lapels and Pockets.....\$20.00
Blue Fine Tulle Frocks.....\$35.00
1287 Maple Ave. Phone 627

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
Thorn's
FOR DRY GOODS
HIGHLAND PARK
Telephone 313

M. A. ERNST
Milliner
Mona Vanna Undergarments
4 Sheridan Road
HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS

"Say It With Flowers"
Highland Park Greenhouses
Telephone 85 Highland Park, Illinois

LA GRANGE
Pauline
MILLINERY
LaGrange Trust and Savings Bank Bldg. Room 214
LaGrange 1102
The LA GRANGE STATE BANK
LA GRANGE, ILL.
Capital and Surplus, \$150,000.00
Resources \$2,008,017.72
Affiliated Member, Chicago Clearing House
Association.
Member Federal Reserve System.
We Transact a General Banking Business and
Solicit Your Patronage.

CAROLINE COX SHOP
Creative Designing
Dresses in conservative taste for those who
prefer.
Evening Dresses and Wraps that are
distinctive.
Coats and suits are carefully tailored.
State Bank Building, La Grange, Ill.

H. CAROLINE HILLS
HAIRDRESSING SHOP
State Bank Bldg. LA GRANGE, ILL. Phone 1580

OAK PARK
Dry Cleaning! Rug Cleaning!
Laundry Service!
Ours is a department plant at last, and
we are proud of it. Our employees are
trained. Our methods studied and care-
ful. Our equipment is complete. We
believe you will find our employees to
be courteous and obliging. Try one
of our phone numbers.
BROOKS LAUNDRY CO.
Oak Park 182 Austin 987
Oak Park 183 Maywood 50

DECORATING PAINTING
MAYNE—109 Marion St., Oak Park, Ill.
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Enamels, etc.
Home Cooking Phone Oak Park 1930
Copper Kettle Tea Room
F. VERHOVEN
807-809 South Blvd., Oak Park, Ill.

GARBERS BROS.
FANCY GROCERIES AND MEATS
South Blvd. and Ridgeland Ave.
Phone: Oak Park 2300-2301-2302-2303

SCHOLLE'S FLOWERS
THE STORE AROUND THE CORNER
AVENUE FLOWER SHOP
811 Lake Street Phone Oak Park 849

MILWAUKEE
OLIPHANT 108 S. Ridgeland Blvd.
Tel. Oak Park 2088

PEORIA
HARRY W. CRAVENS
Groceries—Meats
FRESH BAKERY GOODS DAILY FROM
OUR OWN BAKERY
OUR OWN DRESSED COUNTRY FRIES
AND HENS
901 N. Elizabeth Street
Phone: Drexel 0571 and Drexel 1250

D. H. LACKEY
ELECTRIC CO., Inc.
Portables, Heaters, Toasters, Grills, Curling
and Flat Irons, Desk Lamps, Bells
and Supplies.
House Wiring, Fixtures, Radio Equipment
and Repairs.
105 S. Jefferson Ave. Phone Main 8775

R. P. OCKENGA
J. N. U. & C. E.
Phone Main 4703 620 Peoria Life Bldg.
FITCH AUTO SUPPLY CO.
Everything for Your Automobile
Cor. Main and Perry Sts. Main 4840

ILLINOIS

PEORIA—Continued

FALL FASHIONS
We are ready to take the part of
"wardrobe mistress" in the Fall Fashion
Play. A most complete showing of
suits, coats, frocks and blouses awaits
your approval.

P. C. BARTLETT CO. GROCERS
Phone Main 413—Main 3788
529 MAIN ST.

Shop With Confidence at
Clarke & Co.
One of
Peoria's Favorite Department Stores

Peoria Plumbing Company
W. M. RICHART
STEAM AND
HOT WATER HEATING
112 South Monroe Street
Telephone Main 1854

HENNIGES & CO. PRINTERS
826-828 HARRISON ST.
Phone Main 1233

"Satisfaction Always"
CITIZENS ICE & COLD STORAGE CO.
ICE—COLD STORAGE—COAL
Apple and Washington Streets
Phone Main 60

Beyer-Marshall & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO BLANCH MARSHALL
FURNITURE, RUGS and
DRAPERIES of Quality
313 S. JEFFERSON ST.

BILLS & COULTER INC.
GENERAL INSURANCE
Phone Main 2884 417 Peoria Life Bldg.
KUPFER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
Telephone Main 6975
Driveways and Walks—Concrete Foundations and
Reinforced Concrete Work—Concrete Foundations
and Walls.

ROCKFORD
YOOBIL & WALLEN
The home of Hart Schaffner & Marks Clothes
Manhattan Shirts, Monogram Underwear and
Millinery Hats
211 W. State Street

WAUKEGAN
ARLINGTON HOTEL
Waukegan, Ill.
AMERICAN PLAN

TEMPLE STUDIO
19 North Genesee Street
COMMERCIAL AND ARTISTIC
PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHY

WILMETTE
TAYLOR'S
"The Satisfactory Store"
Dry Goods and Furnishings
1125 Central Ave. Phone 1914

FIRST NATIONAL BANK<

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE
N. HESS SONS
QUALITY FOOTWEAR AND HOSIERY
8 East Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON
ACCOUNT BOOKS
and all requisites demanded by the penman
of the office or in the home may be found at
BARRY, BAILEY & CO.
108-110 Washington Street, Boston
Phone Richmond 1492
E. F. Caldwell, Warehouseman
Established 1885. Packed Vans. Tel. Har. 9007-
3008. Expert packers of china, furniture, etc.,
local and long distance movers, weekly trips to
and from New York and Philadelphia. Goods
insured while in transit.
115 Portland St., Boston, Mass.

Adams & Sweet Cleansing Co.
Rug and Garment Cleaners
Specialists in Oriental Rugs
130 Kemble St., Roxbury, Mass.
Established 1868 Tel. Rox. 1071

WILLIAM E. TAYLOR
Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware
Order Work Appraising
5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

HELEN M. SWENSON—HAIRDRESSER
236 Boylston St., Thorndike Bldg., Room 412.
Tel. Har. 1451
COWEN'S WOMEN'S SHOP, 136 Mass. Ave.,
Roxbury—Waist, Kayser silk underwear, hosiery,
gloves, kimono, purses and lvy corsets.

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Brown Owl Coffee Shop
MINNIE A. BOUTELL
Serving Continuously from
8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Afternoon Tea and Special
Dinner Parties
Westport 5356

DAVID HARTUNIAN
Dealer in Oriental Rugs
Cleaning and Repairing Oriental and
Domestic Rugs
3617 Troost Ave. Hyde Park 1437

WE SAVE YOU MONEY ON SHOES
AND HOSE

WOODRUFF'S SHOE STORE
1104 Walnut, 2nd Floor
GEORGIA CLAPP
HAIRDRESSING
Shampoo with Curl.....75c
Heavy Hair.....\$1.00
Bobbed Hair.....\$1.00
Report d'Amour Toilet Requisites
Gordon & Koopel Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Tel. Harrison 7125

MOORE LETTER SHOP
Miss Moore, Organizer Public Letter Shop
Finished experts in Form Letters and
Direct Mail Advertising
HAR. 2218 Fifth Floor 300-22 Grand Ave.

MILLER-HARRIS SHOP
Needlecraft, Lingerie and Hosiery
Designing, Stamping and Embroidering
1114 Grand Ave., Second Floor
Harrison 2072 KANSAS CITY, MO.

FOLDING CHAIRS
EMBERT CHAIR CO.
Rental and Sales Service
2013 E. 15th St. Kansas City, Mo.

DEBORAH'S ART & GIFT SHOP
Correct Picture Framing
Unusual Gifts
215 E. 10th St. Kansas City, Mo.

ELIZABETH JANE AKERS
"The Betty Jane Shop"
Dressmaking, Hemstitching, Buttonholes
Delaware 5787 516 Altman Bldg.

WAMSLEY & McCURE
SOUTHEAST TIRE SHOP
Goodyear Service Station
1828-28 Baltimore Kansas City, Mo.

COFFEE STUDIO
PHOTOGRAPHERS
604 Lillis Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

T. L. DAWSON HTG. & VENT. CO.
Plumbing, Engineering, Contracting.
Hot Water and Steam System.
120 S. W. Blvd. Har. 7410

GAFFNEY CORSETS
Strictly Made to Order
Complete Line of Brassieres
Harrison 2078 317 Altman Bldg.

QUICK SERVICE LETTER SHOP
Multigraphing, Addressing and Mailing
Harrison 5437 12 Ricker Bldg.

NU BONE CORSET SHOP
Suite 200, Mace Bldg.
Delaware 2176

FEDERAL TYPEWRITER CO.
We Sell, Rent & Exchange
All Makes of Typewriters
15 E. 8th St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

PALMER AND CHINN LETTER CO.
FORM LETTERS—MAIL ADVERTISING
Room "C", Balfour Bldg.
Phone M. 6877

AINES FARM DAIRY CO.
"THE HOME OF PURE MILK"
Gilman Rd., at 81st Both phones.

MCKINLEY PRINTING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
MRS. JESSIE M. FORD
Designer and Maker of
GOWNS, FROCKS AND SUITS.
Grand 1792 506 Altman Bldg.

CROW'S SHOE REPAIRING
17 East 11th Street, Basement Lillis Bldg.
6267 Harrison
6 East 10th Street 6918 Harrison

FRANKIE REYMOUR
Girls' Frocks
Kinder-Kraft Shop
MRS. E. FORDIS
Westport 5290 3148 Campbell

ROPEEP SHOP
Children's Garments to Order
506 Altman Bldg. Grand 1792

MILLER & SAYRE
INSURANCE AND LOANS
Lathrop Building Kansas City, Mo.

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Continued

The New Fall
SUITS AND O'COATS
are here
From \$15.00 to \$50.00
HONEST VALUES
HERMER CLOTHING CO.
1206-08 GRAND AVE.
Outfitters for Men
Hats and Men's Furnishings

Mrs. Huscher's Cafeteria
Successors to DeVoe

Special Chicken Dinners on Sunday
Good Home Cooking Prices Reasonable
Daily 11 to 7:30 Sundays 11 to 8
1122 Grand Kansas City, Mo.

ALL HATS
REDUCED
228 Altman Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

MARIE ANTONETTE SHOP
Unique Gifts Interior Furnishings
An excellent opportunity to obtain beautiful Art
Wares for your Home and Gifts.
63RD BROOKSIDE BLVD.

30,000 Square Feet of Show Rooms
DO YOU KNOW?
"That Big East Side Furniture Store"
F. WARNER KARLING
FURNITURE CO.
2401-2403-2405-2407-2409-2411 East 15th Street
(Fifteenth and Olive)
KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.

AMERICAN HOME BUILDERS
DEPOSITORY
5% ON DEPOSITS
5% ON REAL ESTATE LOANS
B. L. FOSTER Mgr. Series A.
410 Chambers Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

Where to Get Home-Cooked Food We Serve the Best of Everything
Surber's Cafeteria
Bonita Building, 1003 Walnut Street
LUNCHEONS
11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

ISIS CAFETERIA
Also Special Plate Luncheon and Dinner
with Service, 35c to 50c.
81st and Troost Wirthman Bldg.

Kerr's Corset Shop
Models of the utmost style, comfort
and quality.
404 Lillis Building, 13th and Walnut
Harrison 1919

Quality, Variety and Service Grocer
Crown
Phones Jackson 1311-1312-1313-0554
7418 Broadway KANSAS CITY, MO.

"Always Better Cleaners"
Two Stores: 1130 E. 47th
CASH 1003 E. 81st
CARRY

X-L-O CLEANERS
A. W. Klinger, Manager
314 WEST 30TH
Work called for and delivered
Doing something better is our way of cutting
the price.
Hyde Park 6482 Kansas City, Mo.

WOOLWORTH
HAT CO.
MEN'S HATS, CAPS AND FURNISHINGS.
New location, 1108 Grand, Kansas City, Mo.

PHOTOGRAPHS
1018 WALNUT ST.
BRENTNALL
CORSET SHOP
314 Sharp Building Kansas City, Mo.

BUTLER GOWN SHOP
Hemstitching, Pleating & Buttons
305 Westover Bldg. Westport 1281

IRWIN CLEANING CO.
Cleaning and Pressing
Hyde Park 0290 611 East 81st Street

MUNDAY'S LAUNDRY
"We say it with service."
616 E. 18th Street
KANSAS CITY, MO.

COUNTRY CLUB LAUNDRY
All Kinds of Laundry Service
5028 Main Hyde Park 1707

"A GOOD PLACE TO EAT"
FINANCE CAFETERIA
1009 Baltimore Kansas City, Mo.

Dorothy Seiberling, Millinery
GAGE HATS REMODELING
Scarlett Arcade KANSAS CITY, MO.

SILKS BROCKMAN'S
Third Floor
WALDHEIM BLDG.

MITCHELL'S CLEANERS
Goods Called for and Delivered
8910 Troost Avenue Hyde Park 0648

McELROY
MODISH MILLINERY
No. 7 Hunter Ave. KANSAS CITY, MO.

MRS. L. V. STILSON
Dressmaker and Furrier
Dry Goods, Notions and Hemstitching
3541 Troost Hyde Park 1389

C. W. NEWTON
LADIES' TAILOR
Phone Harrison 1821 830 Altman Building

S. H. FUHRMAN, Jeweler
Repairing, Christmas Gifts
1117 Grand Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

PEARL M. BUNGARDT
Handmade Lingerie
Phone Harrison 1821 830 Altman Building

Dressmaking
6% on Regular or Irregular Savings
CENTRAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSN.
526 Lathrop Bldg.

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Continued

FURNITURE
Exceptional Values
OUR GOODS FROM FACTORIES
IN CARLOAD SHIPMENTS
Solid Italian Walnut Dining Room
Suite\$155.00

HAGLAGE & HAWKEN
12th and Locust
Home Phone Del. 0783

The Coates House Cleaner
H. P. SAUNDERS
THEATRICAL AND WARDROBE
WORK A SPECIALTY
1025 Broadway Kansas City, Mo.

ST. LOUIS
HATS
St. Louis

Members Florists' Telegraph Delivery
Muller's Florists
8th AND ST. CHARLES STS.
Main 1210 and 1211, Central 2114
3514-20 NORTH GRAND AVE.
Tyler 1105 and 1106, Central 4181

Storage Moving, Packing and Shipping
Equipped for the safe handling of pianos and
fine furniture.
FURNITURE DEALERS
5738-40-42 Easton Avenue ST. LOUIS
Calden 5070

Better Furnishings
at
Better Prices
Since 1863
Trotter-Dunkner
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR
AUTHORIZED DEALER
3857 to 69 So. Grand Blvd.
FRANK E. STEVENS, Pres.

Rodenberg-Oliver Baking Co.
4922 Delmar Ave.
HIGH GRADE GOODS
Best Quality Prices Reasonable
Forest 1210

ELGIN CREAMERY
F. & G. KOCH, Props.
RETAIL DISTRIBUTORS OF
TOPMOST & SAIL-ON
CANNED FOODSTUFFS
ORDER BY THE CASE
Grand 2904-W. Delmar 3377-X

CLEANING
DYEING
3100 Arsenal St.
6002 Delmar

"The Tiffany of Cleaners"
St. Louis Cleaning Co.
Delicate work, our specialty
447 Olive St. Del. 558
Phone Olive 8677 8th and Olive

ACME STYLE SHOP
517-519-521 ARCADE BLDG.
AUGUSTA C. HUBBLE PAULINE HERZOG
ST. LOUIS

Lampe Ice and Fuel Co.
5350 Theodora Ave., St. Louis
Forest 7653-J

S. G. ADAMS STAMP
& STATIONERY CO.
Complete Office Outfitters
Let us do your Printing
Quick—Accurate—Cheap
412-414 N. Sixth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

THE EXCHANGE SERVICE
Real Estate, Business, etc., Listed
MRS. HETH
1580 Temple Pl. Forest 8278 St. Louis

When interested in Ladies' and Misses' Suits,
Coats, Furs and Dresses,
MISS FRANCES RYFE
With KLINE'S
606 Washington Avenue ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dressmaking and Alterations
MRS. JENNIE HOBSON
5264a Waterman Ave. Forest 1663

SAYERS
PRINTING
PHONE OLIVE 8226

JOHN S. BUNTING
THE JEWELER
2910 NORTH VANDEVENTER

NEBRASKA
LINCOLN
IT'S B3377
LAUNDRY
318 North Twelfth Street
CLEAN COAL
"WE WANT YOU FOR A CUSTOMER"
PEOPLES COAL CO.
B-6775 Green B. Copeland, Pres. 1828 O St.

NEBRASKA

LINCOLN—Continued

FARQUHAR
CLOTHING CO.
The Home of Good Clothes
for Men and Boys
1325 O STREET
A Store of Greater Values

GOLD & CO.
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

HAUCK STUDIO
Hauck & Skoglund
PHOTOGRAPHS
B 2991 1216 O St.

The Buttonhole
FRATERNITY BUILDING
220 SOUTH THIRTEENTH STREET
Box Pleating, Side Pleating, Accordion Pleat-
ing, Buttonholes, Buttons Covered, Cloth
Sponsing, Preparing Skirts, Embroidery Work,
Cording, Pinking, Ruching, Shirring, Hem-
ming, Picot Edging, Hemstitching.
Phone 14568

Rudge & Guenzel Co.
Lincoln, Nebraska's Big Store for Furni-
ture, Wearing Apparel, Homefurnishings
Market and Cafeteria

TRY
The Best Laundry
TOWNSEND & FLAMOND
CLEANERS
AND
PRESSERS
2249 O Street LINCOLN, NEB.

O. J. KING & SON
GROCERS
Established 1881
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Curtice Bros. Co., Canned Goods
Antonini & Co., Virgin Olive Oil
1126 N ST.

"Quality Is Economy"
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Clothes
Amstrong

Prompt, Reliable
Cleaning Service
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
MODERN CLEANERS
Phone F2377, DICK WESTOVER, Mgr.
Satisfactory Ready to Wear Apparel
for
Men, Women and Boys
MAGEE'S

PEOPLE'S
GROCERY
"Everything for the Table"
Auto Phones—B6557, B6558
1450 O Street

Willson & Company
Quality Groceries and Meats
25th and Summer Streets
Phones: F-2317-2318

Wagner & Walt
Grocery & Market—13th & F Sts.
Phones B3888

VANCE & HOLM
Draperies and Custom Made
Furniture
1621 O Street Phone B 1656

HUTCHINS & HYATT CO.
Have Sold Coal to the Citizens of
Lincoln, Neb., for 46 years.
Try us on your next order.

CHAS. W. FLEMING
Jeweler—Diamond Merchant
131 O Street LINCOLN, NEB.

JOHN SIMMONS PLUMBING CO.
Phone B. 1480 1540 O Street

MISS LOTTIE NEWER
Hair Dressing and Manicuring
Phone B-2059 1540 M Street

OMAHA
REGENT SHOE COMPANY
HIGH GRADE MEN'S SHOES
205 South 15th Street Omaha, Neb.

EDDY PRTG. CO. 212 S. 15th St.
Omaha, Neb.
Fine Commercial Printing—Prices Right

Woodmen Cafeteria W.O.W. Bldg.
OMAHA
QUALITY FOOD. Short orders a Specialty

NEW YORK
AUBURN
FOSTER-ROSS CO., Inc.
One of Auburn's Leading Department Stores
Fashion Progress Reliability Economy

NEW YORK

BROOKLYN

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING
SCHOOL
LEARN TO MAKE YOUR OWN DRESSES
AND HATS
Classes—Tuesday and Thursday
Private Lessons, Lafayette 4496-J
120 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BUFFALO
SHAMPOOING MANICURING
MRS. H. K. BRAY
Residence work only.
259 Lexington Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Tel. Tupper 8497-W.

ELMIRA
THE FRENCH SHOP
Owens, Three-Piece Suits, Millinery, Sweaters,
Special sale on Gowns, Hosiery and Gold Mesh
Hags, 128 Railroad Ave., just off Water St.

FLORIST
THE ROBERT GARDEN SHOP
190 N. Main St. Elmira, N. Y.

JOHN RALLY & SON
Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware
Established in 1874

FORT EDWARD
FRED A. DAVIS
Jewelry and Silverware
Crane Building FORT EDWARD, N. Y.

MT. VERNON
The Mount Vernon Trust Company
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
Resources \$10,000,000
WE INVITE YOUR BANKING BUSINESS

NEW YORK CITY
Visit the Fannette Shoppe
17 West 42nd St.
NEW YORK CITY
where satisfaction is given in all branches of
hairedressing work.

NATHAN H. WEIL
INSURANCE
DANCEI
SHELTON DEWEY
Modern Dance Specialist and Authority
Private or Class Lessons Bryant 4968
Studio, 28 West 47th Street, New York

LOUISE CRAIG
MILLINERY
200 West 72nd Street NEW YORK CITY
Models in stock.
Ladies' material accepted.

ARTHUR H. COHEN
Insurance
For every need
10 E. 43rd St. Tel. Vanderbilt 8608

HELEN E. SMITH
CHURCH SOLOIST SOPRANO
Studio, 309 Broadway, New York
Tel. Morning 9740

KUM-AN-DYNE
338 West 72nd Street
Lunches 11:30 to 2. Dinner 5:30 to 8 P. M.
Between West End and Broadway

ROCHESTER
HOUSEHOLD ART ROOMS
J. W. KENNEDY
THORPE, JOSS & COOK, INC.
208 Monroe Avenue, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
They will be pleased to advise their clients
and others in regard to Decorating and Furnish-
ings for their homes. Painting, Wall Paper, Fab-
rics, Wall Murals, Chandeliers, Draperies and Up-
holstering Materials, Special Furniture and Rugs,
Furniture Refinishing and Upholstering. Dra-
peries, Curtains and Slip Covers Made to Order.
TELEPHONE STONE 7678

Edith Ellis Sweet Shop
Temple Theater Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.
CANDY SODA LUNCHEONS
Specializing in Salted Nuts

Featuring
HUMMING BIRD
SILK STOCKINGS
McCURDY & COMPANY, INC.

BLUE RIBBON BREAD
"The Taste Tells"
All kinds of Cakes, Cookies and Pastries.
WHITE STAR BAKERY
56 N. Union Street ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HAMILTON'S
Hair Dressers
420 Exchange Place Building
16 State St., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Pygmy Co.
Tailors for Gentlemen
248 EAST AVENUE

ART BOOK AND CARD SHOPPE
Cards for All Occasions
RESIDUE L. STEINMEYER
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY
MR. AND MRS. ARMIN BUCHTERKIRCH
ART, BOOK AND CARD SHOPPE
During November, 941 Mercantile Building
MISS B. STEINMEYER ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SPENCER REJUVENOR CORSETS
MRS. KETIE S. DALTON
52 Elm St., Apt. 5. Main 6088-W

RICHMOND HILL
HENRY BAHRENBURG
Rich. Hill 4800-4801
3219 Jamaica Avenue near Jefferson Avenue
Choice Meats

THE
SCHENECTADY
CLOTHING CO.
813-815 State Street
Sam Ashley, Pres. Sells Sam Jr., Treas.

Kuppenheimer Clothes
Telephone 967 E. U. TROUT
OLD-FIELD-HOWE-FIRESTONE
THE QUALITY TIRE SHOP
THE QUALITY AND PRICE
205 Erie Boulevard SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

H. S. BARNEY COMPANY
"Where Everybody Shops"
ONE OF SCHENECTADY'S GREATEST STORES
Wearing Apparel, Dry Goods, and Home Needs
Walter S. Wood Coal Co.
COAL AND WOOD
2503 Down Town Office—J. Lorraine Birch
163 Jay Street
Pastries and Delicatessen

CLEANER AND DYER
116 Jay St., Schenectady. Phone connection.
SAFETY-FIRST AGENCY
Insurance in All Branches Phone 230
120 Wall St.

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY—Continued

Buy Your Rubbers at the
Ailing Rubber Company
Dealers in Sporting Goods and
Automobile Tires and Supplies.
234 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE
Givens
Everywoman's store for coats, suits,
furs and dresses at popular prices.
331 South Salina Street

TROY
Cantilever
Shoe
SIZES 2 TO 10. WIDTH AAAA TO E
EXPERT FITTING

ALBANY AND TROY
CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP Inc.
15-17 No. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.
35 3rd Street, Troy, N. Y.

ANDREWS-JOSLYN COAL CO.
COAL
1518 Broadway, Watervliet. Tel. 601-J

WHITE PLAINS
SPRING STREET MARKET
FRED J. PELDA, Prop.
8 Spring Street Telephone 849

THE LONDON SHOP
Millinery Furs Sold
Hats to Order and Remodeled
129 Main Street Tel. 3278

TEN BROECK
Shoe Department
179 Main St. Opposite Court House

OKLAHOMA
MUSKOGEE
CHRISTMAS GREETING CARDS
Large Selection
Reasonable Prices
THE STAR PRINTERY
Phone 388-476 Cor. Third and Wall St.

ARNETT'S BOOT SHOP
(Laird-Schober Shoes)
FOR WOMEN
418 West Broadway

OKLAHOMA CITY
Announcing the merits of the
"Sonora" Talking Machine
not denouncing
other talking machines,
is our "sales talk."

JORDAN FURNITURE CO.
Complete Home Furnishers
PLUMBING DEALERS
STEAMFITTERS
Tel. Wal. 1874

B. Z. HUTCHINSON CO.
405 West 2nd St.
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Over Sixty Different Departments
replete at all seasons with the
Prevailing Fashions—
Moderately priced—

RORABAUGH BROWN & CO.
Main St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
LEE A. SCHIRCK
QUALITY MEATS

PURE FOOD MARKET
112 N. Robinson
LIBERTY MARKET
222 N. Robinson

KERR DRY GOODS CO.
One of Oklahoma's
Foremost Department Stores
in Point of Size and Service

WE STRIVE TO SERVE
so that we may merit a continuance of
your patronage.

RUCKS & THOMAS
Crescent Grocery and Market
823-825 West Main, Oklahoma City

DINKS PARRISH LAUNDRY
A LAUNDRY SERVICE
within every woman's means. Let our
driver call and explain how we can release
you from the toil of wash-day.

10, 12, 14 East Fourth Street,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Phone 6768

Dinner Bell
CAFETERIA
"The Pride of Oklahoma City"
115-121 WEST FIRST STREET

PARISIAN CLEANING CO.
MASTER DY

The Significance of Knut Hamsun

90 Boylston Street, Brookline, Mass.

A temporary home for those under Christian Science treatment and a resort where Christian Scientists may go and recruit. Staff of nurses and attendants available when this assistance is needed.

Address correspondence regarding admission and requests for application blanks to:

TRUSTEES' OFFICE, 90 Fal-
mouth Street, Boston 17, Mass.

THE HOME FORUM

De Morgan's Method in Fiction

"HOW do you know whether you are successful or not at forty-one?" Alice asks in Alice-for-Short when Charles Heath laments the failure of his life as an artist. "How do you know you won't have a tremendous success all of a sudden? Yes—after another ten years of real happy work. It has all been before, this sort of thing—Why not you?" And as De Morgan, writing his second novel, penned these words, he knew that the "success all of a sudden" had come in his own life—not at the age of forty-one, but at sixty-seven.

The recognition was at first incredible to him. "Really," he wrote to his publisher, "anyone would think from the letters I get from all over the globe that I had written the Holy Bible—only Bowdlerized, of course! I dare say my shower of testimonials is only every author's experience. Only, you see, it's all new to me!"

He was the more surprised at his success when he gradually understood that his outlook and his methods were entirely out of harmony with the alleged taste of the age. With remarkable prescience—since at the time the writer knew nothing of the man of whom he wrote—Professor Phelps, criticizing De Morgan's first book, wrote: "Despite the likeness to Dickens in characters and atmosphere, Joseph Vance sounds not only as though its author had never written a novel previously, but as though he had never read one."

"The fact is," De Morgan said to a friend, "I have blundered into the wrong generation. I belong entirely to the Dickens period of life and literature. I read greedily when Pickwick was up-to-date, and when all the world was as Dickens drew it. Afterwards I plunged into an active life in which every moment of my time was absorbed by art, by chemical problems, or mechanical inventions, and for forty years I scarcely looked into a book unless it was about pots or mechanisms. When I turned again to literature, I took it up exactly where I had left it off—the interregnum did not exist for me."

And it was, contrary to all precedent, just this . . . piquancy of contrast between the present and what he termed "then-and-there," which, depicted by a masterhand, caught the public imagination. With a happy unconsciousness he had defied the orthodox standards of his age, and they melted away before his charm. In his penmanship he was tender, he was strong, he was daring; yet about all which he wrote there clung a romance that was elusive—something of the delicate aroma of a treasure which has been laid by in lavender and which, half-ghostly in its essence, stirs memories that are wholesome, and clean, and sweet.

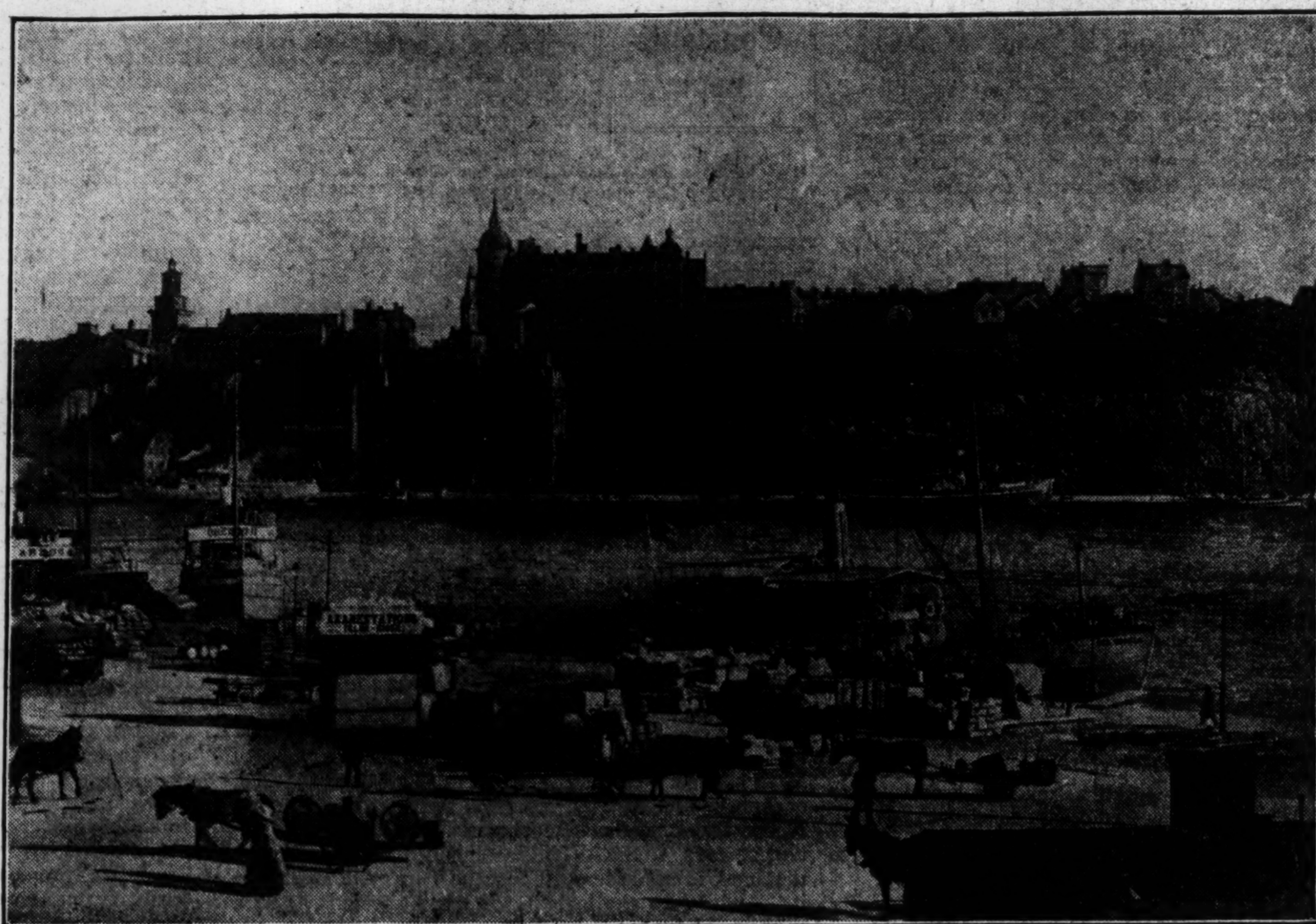
He belonged to a date before the

Age of Hurry, and he refused to be dictated to by the mere passing of time. As a reviewer pointed out: "He outraged every canon of convention; public taste had decreed that books should be short, brilliant, superficial—impressionist, yet couched in exquisite and studied language." From

yellow jacket, and a gray cap with black streamers. He carried a rustic cane and she was knitting as she stood. Just in front of him and just behind him sprouted a stiff green bush with large flat blue and yellow and red flowers on it, and precisely the same landscape effect surrounded her. Behind them was a background of ineffable pinky-gray crackle, and all around the porridge on which he stood, and around the unevenly

his own plate; he never even looks at any bush except the one which grows directly in front of him, and those three bluebirds that hover above his calm head never trespass on to any other background.

My little host of Jeans and Jobocqs march forever round the luncheon table in gay and decorous friendliness, welcoming every now and then a new member to their gradually growing ranks.



Stockholm: the Venice of the North

the first, De Morgan declined to be hurried; he allowed his pen to wander over the paper without let or hindrance; he indulged in the graphic slang and the rollicking puns of a school-boy; the cockney of a coster; the phraseology of a poet; the profundity of a philosopher. He troubled about no studied periods or finished diction; he has been described as a man who button-holed his reader and talked to him in homely fashion. He did not even tell a story—he let the characters in his story speak for themselves. If he reviewed a situation he reviewed it entirely from the standpoint of his puppets—in their language; the tale with its ingenious perplexities spun itself out of their very human sayings and emotions. He was discursive, he digressed, he soliloquized at will; again and yet again he was pithy, he was sapient, he was subtle; but always he was simple and sincere. He was in literature what a Pre-Raphaelite is in painting—he showed a passion for minuteness and for accuracy of workmanship—for a whole flawless in detail. His finished work was like some delicate mosaic fashioned on minutiae which a smaller genius would have ignored. It was said of him: "He gets his sharpest and most telling effects by the perfect skill with which he introduces the multitude of trivial details, unimportant in themselves, but momentous in their bearings on the growth of character and event, and indispensable if the life recorded is to reflect fully and faithfully life as it is lived." But he saw that the tale of each man's existence is woven in a work-a-day world—that life itself is but a sequence of trivialities in which the greater hinge on the lesser and each has an imperceptible bearing on the whole. He wrote:

"Be good enough to note that none of the characters in this story are picturesque or heroic—only chance samples of folk such as you may see pass your window now, this moment, if you will only lay your book down and look out. They are passing—passing—all day long, each with a story."

"De Morgan's chief occupation throughout half a normal lifetime," writes a critic, "was the beauty of minute detail, the quality of glaze upon a teacup, the excellence of colour or design in a tile. His is the type of mind which gradually through the message of years might be expected to gather up a treasure-house of fine delicate, unique ideas about life in general. Much as a connoisseur gathers together rare gems of porcelain quite indifferent as to whether they group themselves harmoniously upon their respective shelves." Out of the garnered experience of a lifetime he wrote . . . but the habit common to all reviewers of desiring to identify each place and person in a work of imagination, or to foist upon an author, as his own, opinions expressed by his puppets, was strongly resented by him.—A. M. W. Stirling, in "William De Morgan and His Wife."

Jobicq and Jean

The first time I saw him my affection went out to him completely, unquestioning, unchangingly. And when, a moment later, I saw her it was with an equal ardor. He was clad in full red bloomers, yellow gaiters, bright blue blouse, brown shoes and orange hat with a wide brim tied with a black ribbon that hung down in back to his shoulders. She had on a full blue skirt, a scarlet apron, a

moulded plate which she graced, ran bands of blue and yellow rather unevenly striped by hand.

Afterward I learned that sometimes she was on the porridge and he was on the plate and occasionally they both faced each other on the same dish, as, for instance, on the platter. And when better acquainted I found that he frequently carried an absurd red flower instead of his brown cane, and sometimes she carried it instead of her knitting.

One hears people say carelessly: "Oh, china is china." But could there be a more preposterous remark? Even if you do so insist I can abridge my shoulders and say: "Oh yes, but my Britanny stuff is pottery, not porcelain at all, or even china." If you are very disagreeable you may query if it is not very impractical? Is it not so poorly glazed that it breaks easily? Is it not coarse and rough to the touch? True—true—and therefore I beg of you, do not purchase any of it. I do not mind if it is crudely glazed; I shall handle it with that much more consideration. The thick grim of the tea cup is entirely satisfactory to me and I would not exchange it for the thinnest egg shell.

But to begin at the beginning. I first met the little man in a Cape Cod gift shop, strolling across the jolliest sort of a porridge, with two handles; and she, her head bent over her knitting, was standing on a small covered case. Shall I ever forget the queer bushy flowers that trimmed those dishes? Shall I ever forget how, at that instant, these two small people walked straight into my heart and have lived there ever since?

Thus commenced my quest for Britanny china—a quest that has led me far afield into many an obscure corner in France, in New York, on the north shore of Massachusetts, on the coast of Maine and on the far tip of Cape Cod. Of course one may purchase the new Britanny almost anywhere now, but when I first began my collection imports had been almost stopped. So I had to search in all sorts of out-of-the-way places, and great was my delight when, in second-hand dealer's or in antique shop, I would unearth an egg cup or a pitcher. When importations began again this new Britanny were came flooding in—but although the little man and woman still stood before me, the spiky bushes with their knitting and cane, yet now the background was white and glazed. The old pinky-gray crackle with its soft rough surface was not made any more either because of a different clay or a different process—and so my search continued.

I should like to introduce you to the little man over yonder. He lived in the queerest, mustiest little shop behind Notre Dame in Paris, and when I washed his benign little face he seemed to smile at me as if to say: "Thanks—that has not been done for a good many years." That butter dish with the ridiculously curled handle was buried beneath the stark and shining new glaze in a New York department store. Jean—for I understand that is the little woman's name—was more than relieved to be rescued from such nouveau riche society, and has been busily knitting me a stocking ever since. That oil and vinegar set with the long neck cruet in a double dish traveled all the way home with me from Canada one summer and so did those equal salt and pepper pots. You see they are all a very jolly family now, entirely harmonious. Jobicq—the little man—never trespasses off

FEW cities in Sweden have a more picturesque situation than the capital, with its setting of glorious pine woods, gray granite rocks, the clean blue of the Baltic sea, and a sky undimmed by smoke.

The Swedish meaning of Stockholm is "Log Island" and the legend attaching itself to the name relates that long ago when Sigtuna, a village on Lake Mälaren, and then the capital of the country, was burned by the ships of an enemy fleet, the inhabitants placed all their valuable possessions in the hollow of a large tree trunk. They floated the log and followed it until it struck the shore near Stockholm. There they decided to erect their new home and build afresh their capital city.

Whether the legend tells truth or not, it is an historical fact that as far back as the thirteenth century, there was quite a large colony on the islands which now go to make up modern Stockholm. The early days of the city were turbulent ones, for its geographical situation exposed it to the invasions of the neighboring Baltic peoples; and the Estonians in particular were constantly raiding the island town. Birger Jarl therefore, in order to form an effective barrier against these forays, fortified the town and granted it municipal rights.

At that date Stockholm only covered the three islands which, known as "the town between the bridges," form the most interesting part of the city, and did not extend to the mainland, being linked to it, however, on the north and south by drawbridges.

The ancient history of Sweden may be studied in those wonderful museums, the Northern and the National collections, with their priceless archaeological treasures; but the general visitor will find greater pleasure in a trip round Djurgården, that charming wooded island on which is situated a beautiful natural park the famous "open-air" museum of Skansen. From Skansen a wonderful view of the city of Stockholm may be obtained; and here in the sunshine the old buildings, furniture and domestic industries of ancient Sweden may be studied at will. Nearly every day during the summer national country dances are performed by dancers dressed in picturesque peasant costumes from various provinces of Sweden; and the orchestra is composed of old Swedish stringed instruments. Every May a "Spring festival" is held in the park.

It is rather a pity that the general tourist season in Sweden should correspond with the absence of the Stockholmites from the city. But from June to the end of September every family in Stockholm which can afford it migrates to one or another of the delightful red houses built on the islands and rocks in which the Baltic abounds. The Swedes are passionately fond of water sports; and sailing in the "Skers", swimming and bathing, canoeing and water polo occupy the leisure hours of the Stockholm people. There the summer visitor, though he can be certain of a hospitable greeting from the courteous Swedes, must choose the archipelago rather than the capital city if he wishes for social gaieties, other than the open air cafes with their excellent bands and the admirable theaters of Stockholm.

The traveler who has not time for an extended tour in Sweden will find plenty of pleasant excursions within a day's journey from Stockholm; and among these may be named Saltjöbaden, a fashionable seaside resort which lies in a bay of the Baltic, one and a half hours' sailing from the city through the celebrated and lovely straits of Skurusund.

In Lake Mälaren with its thousand islands the traveler may have his

choice of pleasant days. Here is Drottningholm with its royal palace, beautiful park and treasures of pictures and tapestries, reached in less than an hour by steamboat from the capital.

A somewhat longer trip is that to Gripsholm, where, in the interesting old castle, the domestic art and period furnishings of Sweden may be studied at its best; though for sheer beauty of situation, the magnificent seat of Skokloster, the magnificent seat of

the Brahe family, perhaps excels it. This seventeenth-century castle contains wonderful treasures of furniture and tapestry, as well as a collection of armor scarcely to be rivaled in any private family.

Upsala, the historical center of the Swedish kingdom which contains one of the oldest universities in Europe is reached by train from Stockholm. In the famous library lies the "Codex argenteus"—Bishop Alfalas' Bible—written in the fourth century, which is the oldest literary memorial in the German language.

November Skies

Than these November skies / Is no sky lovelier. The clouds are deep. / Into their grey the subtle spies / Of colour creep. / Changing that high austerity to delight, / Till even the leaden interludes are bright. / And, where the cloud breaks, faint / Far azure peers / Ere a thin flushing cloud again / Shuts up that loveliness, or shares. / The huge great clouds move slowly, / Gently, as / Reluctant the quick sun should shine / In vain. / Holding in bright caprice their rain. / And when of colours none, / Nor rose, nor amber, nor the scarce / Late green / Is truly seen— / In all the myriad grey, / In silver height and dusky deep, remain / The loveliest. / Faint purple flushes of the unvanquished sun. —John Freeman.

A Letter

Cambidge, October, 1900
Dear Mrs. President (Mrs. Howe):
Has the Boston Authors' Club the intellectual resources for a Chaucer celebration? Rolfe might doubtless contribute something learned and our presidentess should preside. If you wish a descendant of Chaucer present, I can only offer a (supposed) descendant of Chaucer's sister . . . since Reverend John Higginson, of Salem, married her descendant, the daughter of old Parson Whitfield of Connecticut, and I can prove it by the family tree. To be sure, I never could get any other authority for the existence of this Chaucerian sister—but is not a family tree to be trusted?

So I am not the man to resist a demonstration, but it would seem a risky enterprise, just such as you used to like.

"In the days when we went gipsying / A long time ago." / Cordially your minion. / —From "Letters and Journals of Thomas Wentworth Higginson."

"For I Am Persuaded"

It is not that the force of our love to God is so great that nothing can ever root it up—that is not the emphasis of the passage; it is that the love of God to us is so great that none of these things will ever move that procuring cause of good in him.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Borderland

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
He who has gazed / Into the heart of a rose / Or watched the sky / On a starry night / Has touched the borderland / Of Truth. —E. D. Twombly.

The Flower

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"All mankind loves a flower." —Emerson.

THE speculative propensity of the so-called human mind, in its endeavor to obtain fictitious results at the expense of honest production, has undermined, upon the seasaw of prosperity and depression, the natural beauty of fair dealing. So long has the "almighty dollar" reigned supreme as the basis of commercial calculation that the cold lifelessness of its conception as such enters into almost every transaction of business enterprise. In proportion as the refinement of clean, wholesome, honest exchange is driven out of commerce, we lose sight of the most beautiful flower in the garden of the world's activities—service, one of the choice flowers of the Master's teaching; for Jesus said on one occasion, "And whoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant."

The beauty of a flower is always in our appreciation of it. A rose blooming in a garden or waving the delight of its freedom from a roadside hedge is unknown to us if unappreciated. Who has not seen some gorgeous patch of color or dainty tinge on cloud or sky lighting up the very pathway to spiritual understanding? And yet a companion, looking at the same beautiful presentation, may perceive nothing more than the development of a storm or the lifeless petals of a painted flower. We marvel! Then, as we look still further into the question, we begin to understand. We reason that if our friends of the field could speak, who knows but the cabbage would say about the flower—the artist of the vegetable world—very much the same things we sometimes hear the financially-centered man of business say about painting, or music, or even love: "Foolish as a profession, possible as a hobby, hopeless as an asset."

Yet the flower goes on blooming, and the painter goes on painting, and the mother goes on loving—these stars of our garden—until maybe a day comes when the person interested only in commerce stretches himself and, opening his eyes a little wider than usual, sees that gentleness, beauty, honesty, and love must enter into every branch of business in order to make it a truly profitable service. And the painter also awakens. He sees that an understanding of commerce is necessary to a balanced appreciation of his service in art. And the mother through her love sees her God. Like the flower of the garden, this flower of humanity must be appreciated, in

order to be understood and to become effective.

Little by little, the world is awakening to the fact that service is not to be found in form or ceremony, or in mental exploitation. The mental soil in which it flourishes best is a sincere acknowledgment and acceptance of individual responsibility to stand firmly, yet lovingly, for the right; for it is the individual right thinking and right living of the many which alone make possible the collective unity of the whole. Thus, from a human standpoint, our understanding of what service really means is largely a question of education.

On page 349 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says: "Speaking of the things of Spirit while dwelling on a material plane, material terms must be generally employed. Mortal thought does not at once catch the higher meaning, and can do so only as thought is educated up to spiritual apprehension." Right action should always be beautiful action, because it is based on the apprehension of spiritual law. He who appreciates the flower of service is beginning to learn how to use that which he now has for the good of all, to the glory of God. He gets away from the fallacy that he can live at the expense of a business, at the expense of another. He learns to run his business by living his religion, being good to others by being good himself.

Christian Science comes to us as a rich legacy: it gives us a practical understanding of God, in which we find the spiritual status of man and the universe. It is readily seen that in the service of God we are in the service of one another. Once this great fact is recognized as the truth, the sweet sense of spiritual development—its graceful lines and beautiful color—will shine out through the everyday activities of domestic life, in the huge enterprises of commerce, in out-of-the-way corners of the globe, as well as in the great centers of industry. Does this beautiful flower emanate from material logic or financial calculation? No! To such it is "the voice of him that crieth in the wilderness"; and when Isaiah sang in the sixtieth chapter of his book, "Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee," he must have been very sure of the ever-presence of spiritual Truth. Mrs. Eddy, on page 40 of Science and Health, says, "It is sad that the phrase *divine service* has come so generally to mean public worship instead of daily deeds."

The Chinese Painter at Work

The first impression that we of the Western World receive from a Chinese painting is the great love for nature which it conveys. . . . There are various stories told of how certain painters and artists in other mediums underwent many inconveniences rather than disturb the growth of flowers, or permit blossoms to be shaken from fruit trees. They believed that plants were sensitive like themselves and consequently did nothing to injure them. . . . The Chinese artists' thorough love for nature in its many manifestations is borne out by those of their paintings that have come down to us. . . .

Chinese painting dates back into the dim past. A woman is credited with having been the inventor. According to some historians, the first painter was a younger sister of the Emperor Shun, named Lei. A disgusted critic of later ages, we read, exclaimed, "Alas, that this divine art should have been invented by a woman!" . . .

There are records of many superb painters whose exploits, in spite of the abundance of fables and grotesque stories that surround them, bear witness to the esteem in which they were held. There was always an appreciative audience for the painters and poets of those days. Of the very earliest paintings none remain. As to their beauties we have only to read contemporary historians. These would indicate that the patrons and critics of those days had a keen understanding and were very particular indeed in their choice of paintings. . . .

With the coming of Buddhism into China, painting was given a new impetus. Many of the earliest Chinese painters (likewise the Japanese) received from this religious source much material for the exercise of their talents. Buddhism was a great force that gave to the arts of China a rich and fertile field of art activity. . . .

Technically the artist's great preoccupation was to make his outline expressive of the form within. The Chinese were men who indulged in much thought and meditation. They had ideas of life which they wanted to express. After long thought a painting would be made in a short space of time and with a minimum of brushwork. They were interested mainly in lineal contour. Their line which was of such significance, would fluctuate from the finest hair-line to one that was quite broad and flat. Here we have the idea in Chinese art that writing and drawing were one. . . . No preliminary sketches were made, everything was done with the first effort. The mere physical effort of applying water-color to silk or other fabrics was the least important part of the work. The painting was practically completed during the artist's long meditation of his subject. It was done entirely from memory. . . . Chinese art is an illustrated record of the life and times of the painters. Consciously or unconsciously these painters were telling us about themselves and their surroundings in a manner so eloquent that the written word would have been feeble by comparison. We know from his paintings what he thought and what he experienced.—Henry Trumpet, in Art Review.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

Published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy

THE original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

| | | |
|---|-------|--------|
| Cloth | ..... | \$3.00 |
| One sheep, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper | ..... | 3.00 |
| Morocco, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper | ..... | 3.50 |
| Full leather, still cover, same paper and size as cloth edition | ..... | 4.00 |
| Morocco, pocket edition, Oxford India Bible paper | ..... | 5.00 |
| Levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper | ..... | 6.00 |
| Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India Bible paper | ..... | 7.50 |

FRENCH TRANSLATION

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Alternate pages of English and French | ..... |  |
| Cloth | ..... | \$3.50 |
| Morocco, pocket edition | ..... | 3.50 |

GERMAN TRANSLATION

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Alternate pages of English and German | ..... |  |
| Cloth | ..... | \$3.50 |
| Morocco, pocket edition | ..... | 3.50 |

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT, Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth Street
Back Bay Station
Boston, U.S.A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents).

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it, and not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

All rights of publication of special dispatches herein are reserved to the Christian Science Publishing Society.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remitting copies of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is as follows:

| | North America | Other Countries |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Up to 16 pages | 1 cent | 2 cents |
| " 24 " | 2 cents | 3 " |
| " 32 " | 2 " | 4 " |

Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES

EUROPEAN: Amherst House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON: 321-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
WESTERN: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST: 200 Merchants National Bank Building, San Francisco.
AUSTRALASIAN: L. C. A. Buildings, 60 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
SOUTH AFRICAN: Guardian Buildings, Cape Town.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York, 21 East 40th St.
Cleveland, 529 Bulky Bldg.
Chicago, 1458 McCormick Bldg.
Kansas City, 501A Commerce Bldg.
San Francisco, 200 Merchants National Bank Bldg.
Los Angeles, 629 Van Nuys Bldg.
Seattle, 1810 Empire Building.
London, Amherst House, Norfolk St., Strand

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Sole publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,
DR. HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
LE HERALD DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

Printed in U.S.A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1922

EDITORIALS

A CYNIC once said that morals were a matter of geography. The truth of this apothegm may well be

A Non-Partisan Result

questioned, but some millions of voters in the United States yesterday demonstrated beyond cavil the fact that party allegiance is a local affair. For out of that election can be drawn no lesson greatly encouraging to either of the two political parties. It is quite true that in New York a Democrat of great personal popularity was swept into the governorship by the largest majority ever given to a candidate for that office, although two years ago President Harding carried the State by more than a million. But this happy showing for the Democratic Party is fairly offset by the apparent defeat of its senatorial candidates, who at the same time were sitting senators, in Ohio and in Nebraska.

In Ohio, if the President is to be congratulated upon having a Republican elected to the Senate in place of Pomerene, he has nevertheless lost the governorship. Politicians are already talking about the effect of this reverse upon President Harding's political future.

Viewed nationally, the senatorial elections more than those to state office may be regarded as vested with political significance. In Massachusetts, Senator Lodge, after five former triumphant elections, finds himself with the narrow plurality of less than 2000 votes on the first count. A recount may be necessary to determine his position. Never was a more stinging rebuke short of actual defeat administered to a man of such station. He will be distinctly a minority senator, as the votes cast for Gaston and Nicholls exceed his by nearly 50,000. His principal opponent was weak before the public, and the narrow escape of Senator Lodge from defeat can be ascribed only to general public repudiation of his political views and not to any personal popularity on the part of his adversary.

In New York the Democratic Senator who defeated the veteran Calder was a man well known in the metropolis but of scant acquaintance throughout the State. He had been a resident of New York only a few years, and a Democrat for even less time. But the contest there took the character of a referendum on the tariff law. Senator Calder was identified with the worst phase of the Fordney law, and the responsibility was remorselessly forced upon him by the Democratic press. He went down in general public repudiation of his tariff views. In Ohio, although it would appear that the referendum on the Volstead Law was unfavorable to the prohibition side, the defeat of Senator Pomerene, if later returns shall show him in fact defeated, can only be ascribed to the general feeling that he was in sympathy with the wets. A "dry" Governor is apparently elected.

In Indiana the fall of Beveridge is more to be attributed to personal dissensions within his party than to actual dissatisfaction with the general party policy. He estranged many Republicans by the form of his fight upon Senator New, and antagonized his former progressive friends by the extreme conservatism he manifested in the course of his campaign. Nebraska has elected to the Senate a radical municipal ownership Republican in place of the conservative but admittedly wet Hitchcock. At the same time it elects the brother of William J. Bryan Governor on the Democratic ticket. Iowa despite protests from the Republican press, seems to have elected a Republican candidate, Brookhart, who will rank with the most radical group in the Senate. Yet immediately north of him, in South Dakota, Lynn J. Frazier, who was the candidate of the Nonpartisan League on the Republican ticket, seems to have gone down in defeat.

From these illustrations, hastily drawn and by no means covering the entire field, it may readily be seen that the election turned upon different issues in different states; that the personality of the individual candidate at some points was the dominant factor; that in not a few communities the governorship was given to one party and the senatorship to another; and that in the main the results simply indicate, on the part of the American people, a certain groping for a change in political control, a change which they hope will be for the better, but the exact nature of which they cannot definitely outline.

But there was one feature of the election, the character of which cannot be concealed. In the contests involving the enforcement of the Volstead Act, whether they took the form of referendum votes or of such candidacies as that of Edwards in New Jersey, the vote was hostile to the prohibition cause. That this changes in the slightest degree the merit of that cause is not to be admitted, but it makes compulsory upon those who believe that in the prohibition of the alcoholic traffic lies the promise of the greatest good to the people of the Nation the steady maintenance of an educational campaign, and a preparation by every device of argument and organization for a more bitter struggle in support of the truth two years from now.

THERE is need, according to the estimate made by many who are in a position to assay, in terms and figures, the efficiency of the public schools in the United States, of a thorough Americanization of Americans. It has long been admitted that there exist radically wrong conditions in the public schools as a whole. No one has denied this, but it is somewhat disconcerting to learn that many who have been willing to admit that such conditions

do exist have shown no disposition to learn just what the trouble is or to provide the desired remedy. Thus it is proposed, while Americanizing the schools, or in preparation for that undertaking, to Americanize the people

who must be looked to as the providers of the means necessary to the end which it is desired to accomplish.

Circumstances seem to have combined to compel, or at least to induce the United States to reverse an ordinary and orderly process. A rule of hospitality requires the putting in order of the house in which guests are to be received and entertained, and this before the arrival of company. But the American latchstring has been out for so many years, and the company has come in such overwhelming numbers, that the prescribed formalities, if not the decorum of the occasion, has been neglected. One result has been that in the country as a whole there has been an increase in illiteracy, with the percentage higher than in some of those countries from which the guests have come.

Now it is proposed that all this shall be corrected, and as a step in this direction it is planned to hold throughout the United States, in the week beginning Dec. 3, public meetings at which there shall be discussed and explained methods intended to raise the country from eleventh place in the list of illiterate nations to a point near the top, or at the top. It may be made to appear that the unfavorable rating given America is due to immigration policies heretofore prevailing. It may be that compulsory education laws have been indifferently enforced. It possibly may appear that the failure to enforce national child-labor legislation has been the chief contributing cause.

In preparing and carrying out the program for American Education Week, the National Education Association, the United States Bureau of Education, and the American Legion have joined hands. More than fifty organizations and associations, including the Masons, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National League of Women Voters, and chambers of commerce in many cities, are co-operating actively in efforts to arouse public interest in the undertaking. It has been proved, even to the satisfaction of the most enthusiastic workers in the field of education, that the great work which must be done cannot be accomplished by teachers and educators alone. Thus the effort now is to arouse the American people to a proper realization of the Nation's need, with the full assurance that the response, once this understanding is gained, will be adequate.

AN EXPERIMENT in social and political life exceeding the French Revolution in depth and breadth has reached its fifth anniversary in Russia.

Five Years of Bolshevism

At the end of last week the dispatches from Petrograd told of much "rejoicing" because of the things that the Bolshevik régime had essayed or accomplished in its five years of life. An objective view of the internal situation of Russia from the outside fails to disclose any convincing reasons for this exultant state of mind. On the contrary, it suggests many reasons why the Bolshevik Administration should repress any tendencies toward "pointing with pride" to its achievements.

In the first place, Bolshevism has signally failed in its purpose to Bolshevize the world. It has not Bolshevized any fragment of it beyond the borders of Russia. Even in restless Italy, where the Lenine-Trotsky machine made its most intensive effort at proselytization, it has signally failed in its attempt to set up an industrial and political Communist republic. It failed because the mass of public opinion in Italy, as expressed by the black-shirted legions of Fascismo, nipped in the bud the plot directed from Moscow.

Having failed flatly in its most promising field, it appears altogether unlikely that Bolshevism will be able to produce more than a ripple on the surface of things in any country, except perhaps in Germany. But even in Germany—a Germany hard beset by economic and financial difficulties—a new "Watch on the Rhine" is being posted by the intelligence of the world.

Having failed outside the borders of Russia, what has Bolshevism to point to in the way of constructive achievement in Russia itself? If anything of improvement and amelioration has been accomplished within Russian frontiers—and something has been recorded in that direction—it has been accomplished, not through the workings of Bolshevik doctrines, but through their gradual modification in the direction of capitalistic practices. At the "Red" celebrations in Petrograd and Moscow, Lenine and Trotsky may go through the gestures of "pointing with pride" to achievements of Bolshevism. But those achievements must be credited to capitalism, invading the citadel of proletarian defiance of the laws of economics.

In one respect only may Bolshevik leaders point to some achievement in the direction of constructive effort. That region of comparative Bolshevik success lies in the large field of international diplomacy. Here the Bolsheviks, with Georgi Tchitcherin as their spokesman—a spokesman trained in the tsaristic tradition—has said things that the world might well heed. It is Russia more forcefully than any other country that has stressed the doctrine of self-determination for all nationalities. It was Russia that said: "We declined to receive rights accorded to us by pre-war agreements, because they involved the enslavement of populations." But some of the force even of these high-sounding protestations has been modified by the fact that the "rights accorded" to tsaristic Russia are no longer proffered to Bolshevized Russia. Its bitterest enemies will admit that, in respect to the rights of nationalities—of all nationalities save the Russian, be it noted—the Bolshevik régime has lived up to its professions of respect for the right of peoples to determine their own political allegiances and their own form of government. But signs are not lacking that in the domain of personal rights—such as the rights of Archbishop Tikhon, who is facing trial for his life because he refused to lend the authority of his church to the activities of Bolshevism—the system that is governing Russia against its will yields no inch of its early intolerance and its early cruelty.

WE MUST admit a certain perplexity caused by some features of the day's news from Constantinople.

The Panic in Constantinople

Associated Press news as well as special dispatches to several contemporaries. It appears that fear of the withdrawal of the allied forces from the city of the Straits has caused a sort of panic among the non-Moslem residents there. They are beseeching the authorities for aid to get away from the city. Greeks and Armenians—who may in a sense be considered as belligerents—are begging for safe conduct through the enveloping Turkish lines. But they are not alone in their terror. British, French, and even Americans are hastily packing their household goods, or preparing to abandon them in flight if the troops of the allied nations should be withdrawn.

Now if a number of indignant correspondents of the Monitor, living as near the scene of hostilities in the Near East as Indiana or Wisconsin, are correct in what they have been writing to this office, this attitude of apprehension, in the face of Turkish occupation, on the part of the Christians in Constantinople is a most ridiculous one. For they have been assuring us that the Turk never commits atrocities, or gives over a captured city to fire and the sword. Smyrna, it seems, was really burned by the retreating Greeks, and the noble wrath of the Turks at the spectacle was such that they made no effort to restrain the Christian dogs from slaughtering each other amidst the flames. The Armenian people, it is true, has been blotted out. But not by Turkish ferocity. Not at all. As Admiral Chester so convincingly pointed out, the Turkish plan was to move the Armenians—on their own feet and at their own cost—from the arid wastes in which for centuries they had made their homes to the fertile and balmy regions of Mesopotamia. If most of them died of fatigue, cold, or hunger on the way, that was not the Turk's fault. Nobody can deny that Mesopotamia is, or was in Old Testament days, fertile. If it has changed its climate since the time of the Garden of Eden, the Turks did not change it. And as for the inability of the Armenians to walk thither without food, that is just another of the niggardly traits which have brought them into general contempt. Anyway, it is generally known that an Armenian will kill his brother, his wife, his children, and finally himself, just to bring contumely and disgrace upon the Turk. That is the reason there are so many Armenians dead and so many Turks alive—and marching on Constantinople.

It is a pity that the timorous Christians in that beleaguered town might not receive some of the protestations of that sweetness and kindness of the Turk with which American newspaper offices are flooded nowadays. If they only knew how thoroughly safe people 6000 or 8000 miles away from him feel in contemplating his advance upon Europe they would still their silly doubts. However, if worse comes to worst, the United States Government will, in continuance of its established practice, have an "observer" there to report what is done when it is too late to prevent it.

IF THE report may be relied upon that Kathleen Norris has recently declined a munificent offer for the serial rights

of her recent story because the magazine limitations required cutting it down, one may still maintain his faith that the literary art has not become wholly subservient to commercial demands. Yet in all fairness the question raised is not without its debatable points. No magazine can print a full-length novel within the space available in from six to nine issues, and when a novel exceeds normal length, of course, the problem becomes just that much more difficult. Under these circumstances it is customary for the magazine editor to use his blue pencil in such a way as to reduce the manuscript submitted by the author until it comes within the desired space. In doing this, the editor also has in mind a division of the story in such a way as to leave each installment at a dramatic point so as to hold the reader's interest from one issue to the next.

When it comes, for instance, to a novel such as the latest one of Mrs. Burnett's one may realize the situation when he learns that the original manuscript contained 240,000 words, whereas in magazine publication the story contained but 60,000 words. One may easily ask whether it is possible to tell a story in one-quarter the space considered necessary by the writer and still retain enough of its individuality to have it recognizable as the work of its own author. One may also sympathize with the emotions affecting Mrs. Norris when face to face with her problem.

It must be granted that certain magazine editors are extremely clever in their ability to condense. It is also undoubtedly true that some stories are too prolix, and the condensation helps rather than hurts. The only remedy to the situation, if any remedy were possible, would be to consider for serial purposes only such novels as adapt themselves to the treatment required. Here, however, we come up against a stone wall. Most magazines select their serial stories more by the names of the authors than by the nature of the stories themselves. In fact, many contracts are placed between magazine and author without seeing the manuscript. It is hardly to be expected that an author should write his story directly for the magazine and then enlarge it for book publication; it is much more along the line of least resistance to write the story directly for book publication and then submit to the mutilation required by the magazine editor or by the continuity writer in making the photoplay.

All of this leads us to the conclusion that in fairness to the authors and to ourselves we should realize that it is not to the magazine we should turn to read our favorite writers. The serial in a periodical is not there because of its literary value, but rather to attract readers from one issue to another by means of suspended interest.

Editorial Notes

DECLARATIONS such as have just been made by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College and United States Fuel Administrator during the war, to the effect that a living wage for an unskilled laborer should not mean a wage high enough to support the laborer and his wife and children, but should be enough only for the laborer himself, are most dangerous in their possibilities. Dr. Garfield said that he recognized that his remarks were revolutionary; as a matter of fact, they were more than that—they were calculated to arouse revolutionary tendencies in the great masses of unskilled workers, who, it is safe to believe, will be an economic factor demanding rational consideration in every country for many years to come. It is easy enough to say that an unskilled laborer, if he wants to marry, should have time and opportunity to improve his earning power and become a skilled laborer; but merely saying it does not convert overnight the thousands of unskilled workers into skilled artisans. Moreover, the world will long have need of unskilled labor, else much of its most important work will not be done. Is it just policy to keep unskilled labor thus deprived of the influence of home?

PERFECTION of plans for the establishment by the International Chamber of Commerce, independently of all agencies established by the governments of the world, of a Court of Arbitration for the settlement and adjustment of commercial disputes is another indication that the world is looking more and more toward methods of conciliation rather than of force for the establishment of harmony of action in its various parts. The plan represents two years of careful study by experts of the difficult problems of international commercial arbitration. It has long been recognized that owing to the differences in language and laws of the various countries as well as the great distances involved and the limitations on means of communication, the ordinary legal procedure in settling disputes between the different nations is fraught with extreme difficulty, expense, and delay. It is, therefore, believed and hoped that the establishment of this court by the chamber will result in a service of great benefit in promoting friendly trade relationship and furthering more complete understanding among the peoples of the world. There is certainly room aplenty for it.

THE value of a visit such as the delegates of the American Unitarian Association have just made to Hungary and Transylvania in behalf of the Unitarian churches of Central Europe is best measured by the intangible results, the new confidence and courage, the renewed loyalty inculcated in those visited by the presence of friends from afar in their midst. Describing his observations while on the trip, the Rev. Harold E. B. Speight, one of the delegates, emphasized this feature of his work, adding:

Those who deplore our official aloofness from European councils may well remember that even if we were to take diplomatic action through our Government it would count for little unless it could be supported, reinforced, interpreted by just such fraternal and direct contact with Europe as we Unitarians have established with Transylvania.

It is, as Dryden wrote years ago:

For friendship, of itself a holy tie,
Is made more sacred by adversity.

DEFINITE assertion that prohibition has made labor on the enormous hydroelectric power project, now under construction about a couple of hundred miles from Los Angeles, about 20 per cent more efficient carries greater weight than all the arguments of the opponents of prohibition combined, especially when it is remembered that this project is costing more than the Panama Canal to complete, and that it is considered at the present time the "biggest job in the world." Some 1000 men have just finished preparations to spend the winter in its neighborhood, entirely cut off from the rest of the world except for radio communication and the uncertainties of dog trains laboring miles over twenty feet of snow. It needs little imagination to picture what such a community would be like before the winter was over in the old liquor days, but under the dry régime practically no trouble among the men is looked for by those in charge.

EVEN if Armistice Day, which comes Saturday, is not to be generally observed as a legal holiday, the significance of the occasion ought not to fail of general recognition. Nearly everywhere there will be some form of public celebration, but that which gives true solemnity and impressiveness to such an occasion is not the formal ceremony, but rather the individual participation. It would be well if once again—as during the dark days of the war—the service flags might be displayed at the homes of those who gave their young men in the hour of the Nation's need. It may be well to forget the cruelties and the bitterness of the conflict, but nothing should be left undone to keep fresh in memory the spirit of self-sacrifice in which the people of America gave of their best to the cause of civilization.

THE story, of the manner in which Pittsburgh acquired its name in 1758 is worth recalling in connection with the recent unveiling in that city by Sir Charles Wakefield of the bust of William Pitt. It was told in a few words in a letter which Forbes, the stanch old Scotsman who commanded the expedition to Ft. Duquesne, sent announcing its success to his great leader. He dated his dispatch from "Pittsburgh," writing in this connection:

I have used the freedom of giving your name to Ft. Duquesne, as I hope it was in some measure the being actuated by your spirit that now makes us masters of the place.

It is not hoping too much that Pittsburgh still exemplifies the high endeavor and enthusiasm which thus dignified the occasion of its naming.

COMMENTING on the recent price cut announced by Henry Ford on his cars, The Toronto Mail and Empire declares that Mr. Ford's ambition seems to be that every house that has a bath tub should have a car also. If that is the extent of Mr. Ford's ambition, appearances would indicate that it is already more than attained.

Needs of the Public Schools